The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,920.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

[illegible] but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadavie Bay, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. James, on TUESDAY, the 18th September 1877, at 10 A.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

TEA DEPOT,

33, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also best Manilla Cigars and Cheroots in boxes of hundred each. Per Box, Rs. 5-8.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,

"TEMPLE BAR,"

GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,

(Opposite the Municipal Office).

FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bolts, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	14th Sept.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p. m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given; that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Sapoorjee Jeewajee and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 13th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Secretary.

1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 3rd September 1877.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 15th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1877.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1876, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 9,00,000 in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment of Rs. 50 per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

Directors :

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.—(*Chairman.*)
R. E. BICKERDIKE, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.
JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.
FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitors.

Bankers :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Solicitor :

FRANK CHALK, Esq., 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Secretaries and Managers :

Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Bombay.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, and of the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, July 25, 1877.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST for the First Issue of Shares in the above Company will be CLOSED on the 30th instant. A few shares only remain, and will be alloted in order of application. Holders of Shares of First Issue will be entitled to priority, when the Second Issue is made for the extension of the Mill next year.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	....
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14'
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	0' by 10'
Horse Stable	....
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOTTERY

IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.

THE Drawing of the above Lottery which was advertised to take place on the 15th instant, is POSTPONED for a short time.

THE CREDITORS of the ESTATE of A. KUNKLER & Co., in Liquidation, will receive the FIRST DIVIDEND in the said Estate on application to Mr. W. THACKER, at the Office of Messieurs Jules Siegfried & Co.

W. THACKER,
Agent for J. ALLEC, Official Liquidator.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of MARY ANN SINCLAIR, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any property belonging to or any claims against the Estate of the above named; who died at Belgaum on or about the 27th of August last, will forthwith inform either WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., of the Camp, Baroda, a Surgeon Major in Her Majesty's Army (who is the sole executor under the last Will of the said deceased and is taking steps to prove the same), or the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September 1877.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late SURGEON JAMES McALISTER, Bombay Medical Establishment, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no communication will be received.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Major,
7th Regiment, N.I.,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Tanna, 11th September 1877.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice, that a MEETING of H. M.'s JUSTICES of the PEACE resident in the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, C S.I.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 10th September 1877.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints, it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE

AS USED BY

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA,

Invaluable in all cases of Fever, from the mildest to the most malignant.

(See "Leading Article" in Times of India, Dec. 16th 1875.)

	Cash.	Credit.
Large size bottle	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-12

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

QUININE ÆRATED TONIC WATER,
First introduced into this market by
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
and prepared at their
ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,

is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ADDRESS WANTED—Mr. WILLIAM INGRAM, Permanent Way Inspector, is requested to send his ADDRESS to Mr. BRISTOW, Gungawaram, The Nizam's State Railway.

LOST, a Slate and Grey YOUNG SCOTCH TERRIER, long hair and ears. REWARD at Shipping Office. Fort.

FOR SALE, a BAY ARAB HORSE, 14 2, rising 5, powerful and steady on parade. Apply to Captain McMATH, 66th Regiment, Colaba.

WANTED, a First Class full-sized Billiard Table complete, Lamps, Cues, Stands, &c. Apply stating terms to Mess President, 20th Regiment, N. I., Bombay.

WANTED, a DARK BAY PONEY, 13 hands, fast and broken to single harness. Address "M. P.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WEDDING CAKES.—Admitted to be equal to English. Also CHRISTENING and BIRTH-DAY, &c. Cakes.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share out of the profits realized by the Company during the half year ending 30th June 1877, will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1877, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will CLOSED from the 7th to 13th September instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th September 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET : Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET : Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET : Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET : Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET : Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET : Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.	
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.		From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	4	9	8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9	12	10	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11	12	12	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13	8	14	0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Per Im. Galls.	8	8	9	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per Im. Galls.	7	8	8	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131	12	140	0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	181	4	195	0
Catenac ,, ,,	223	8	242	0
St. Julien ,, ,,	254	4	276	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH .... Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH .... Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs.	90 to 180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	,,	250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches		200
,, second independent Watches		250
,, repeaters of every description	from	350 to 800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	,,	1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,,	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM ,, S. M. gilt frames.
,, ,, ,, marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

_ *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY
of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.
TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS and RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIARBOOT PIPES and CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

REQUISTES FOR HOME GOING PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ... from	10	0
Overland Suits ,,	25	0
Warm Cheviot ,,	35	0
Overcoats, Whitney ,,	45	0
Do. for Evening ,,	22	0
Cardigan Jackets ,,	9	8
,, ,, ,,	11	8
Dressing Gowns ... from	10	0
Sleeping Suits ... 6 8 to	17	8
Pyjamas ... Per Half doz.	16	8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth ,,	22	8
,, Superfine ,,	28	0
,, Printed Cambric ,,	28	0
,, Oxford Cloth ,,	36	0
,, Flannel ,,	49	0
,, Silk & Wool ,,	62	0
,, Spun Silk ,,	67	0
Under Vests ... from	14	0
,, ,, ,,	24	0
Socks, Cotton pr. doz ,,	9	8
Socks Merino ,, ,,	15	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ... ,,	5	0
Linen Faced Collars ... ,,	0	14

	Rs.	a.
Hand Bags	11	0
Best Hide Gladstone	32	0
Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0
Sheets ... p. pr.	9	8
Blankets, fine Scarlet ,,	22	0
Blankets, fine White Whitney ... p. pr.	25	0
Rugs, Long Striped Whitney	18	0
Mauds, Fine Scotch. from	22	0
Pillows, Travelling.	2	8
,, Horse Hair	7	8
,, Steamed Feather	7	0
Cases for above ... each	1	4
Toilet Covers	1	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	0
Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat	35	0
Towels, general use ... six	5	0
Towels, Turkish Bath. six	10	8
Napkins, fine Damask, doz	10	8
Money Belts ... each	4	8
Sovereign Boxes ,,	3	0
Purses, Solid Leather ,,	2	0
Chairs, Folding, for Travellers ... from	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide per yard	5	8

	Rs.	a.
Fine Irish Linen Collars ... ,, ,,	6	0
Scarfs, for Pin ... from	1	0
,, to tie	1	12
,, Sailor's Knot ,,	1	12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin ,,	2	0
Mits ,, ,, ,,	1	12
Mufflers, Warm ,,	2	0
Braces, best quality ,,	2	0
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk ... ,,	30	0
Hats, Soft Tweed	5	0
,, Felt, various shapes ... from	7	8
Helmets, Pith ... ,,	5	0
,, White Cork. ,,	14	8
Pugrees	1	8
Caps, Tweed	3	8
,, Balmoral	5	0
,, Turban ... from	3	8
Umbrellas, Alpaca .. from	6	8
,, Silk ... ,,	10	8
,, Sun ... ,,	7	8
Trunks, Overland ... from	22	0
,, for Rail	12	8
,, Solid Leather	50	0
Bags, Courier or Cash ...	6	12
,, Soiled Linen ...	4	12

	Rs.	a.
Hand Mirrors, Folding ...	2	4
Hair Brushes, in Leather Case ... per pair	10	8
Combs, in Case ... each	0	12
,, Toilet	1	0
Nail Brushes ... from	0	14
Tooth ,,	0	10
Guards for above .. as. 8 &	1	4
Clothes Brushes ... from	1	4
Hat ,, ... ,,	1	4
Shoe Horns ... ,,	0	14
Bath Sponges ... ,,	3	8
Sponge Bags ... ,,	1	12
Soap, Marine pr box of 3	1	4
,, Toilet	1	0
Soap, Boxes, metal	2	0
Perfumes	1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine	1	0
Lavender Water (Sainsbury's)	2	0
Pommade (Atkinsons)	1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine	0	10
Razors	2	8
Nail Scissors	1	0
Pocket Knives	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	8
Railway Keys	2	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH SEPT 1877.

THIS having been a Hindoo holiday, there has been an almost total stagnation of business. Reports from up-country continue favourable and point to a more active state of affairs in the future; it would be difficult to imagine any thing more quiet and dull than commerce is at present in all its branches with us.

Consols in London on Saturday were quoted at 95⅛, and French Rentes 105⅛, neither showing any alteration.

The shares of the English Exchange Banks represented in Bombay are quoted as follows in London:—Oriental Bank Corporation, £45; Chartered Bank, £22; Mercantile Bank, £28; and Hongkong and Shanghai, £33; the alterations being an advance of 10s. in Chartered and a decline of £2 in Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Liverpool Cotton Market of yesterday was, according to Reuter, steady. No change in prices was made. Sales were reported of 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Middling Uplands at New York was quoted at 11⅛ cents. for ready and 11⅝ cents. per lb. for December shipment.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil in London were without change.

Linseed at Home is described as firm and Rapeseed as steady. Prices for Calcutta descriptions of the latter are quoted 3d., and for Ferozepore 1s. per cwt. higher. Wheat was without change.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was still quoted at 81½ for Four and Four-and-a-half, and 88½ for 5½ per cents. Bar Silver was unchanged at 54½d. per ounce, and Exchange on India at 60 days' sight at 1s. 8¾d.

About £250,000 was withdrawn yesterday from the Bank of England for Germany.

The return of the Bank of Bombay, dated the 8th instant, shows the following changes as compared with the return of the 1st instant:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	13,61,735
Do ,, Branches	Dec.	2,06,837
Other Deposits	Inc.	13,64,854
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, &c.	Inc.	80,097
Loans ,, ,, ,,	Dec.	3,57,555
Bills Discounted	Dec	5,73,160
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	6,78,289

There is not much alteration to speak of in the Cash Balance, the withdrawals on account of Government having been nearly made up by the increase in other Deposits. This increase in Deposits and the decrease in Loans and Bills discounted point to a falling off in the trade demand, and were it not for the uncertainty as to the Government requirements, the Money Market would soon, if not now, be easy, for in the Bazaar there seems to be no lack of funds.

STERLING EXCHANGE again opened at yesterday's rates, and no alteration was made during the day. A glance at Saturday's list, showing the total exports on that day for Europe to be 70 bales of Rags for Liverpool, will give an idea of the amount of Mercantile Bills making, in connection with current business. The general demand for Bank Bills likewise continues very moderate. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 8 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. at 3 months' sight.1s. 9 1-16d. ,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 9½d. ,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9¼d. ,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 9¾d. to 1s. 9 7-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 5-16d. ,,

On Calcutta there has been some enquiry from the Bazaar for Bills on demand at 3 annas, while the only Bank at all in the market has been naming 2 annas per cent. premium as its buying rate. We quote Bills on demand, at Rs. 100½ to Rs. 100 3/16, and at 60 days' sight at Rs. 99½ per Rs. 100.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet. Buyers, and consequently transactions, are very scarce. We quote 93 to 93½ for Four, 94 for Four-and-a-half, and 101 for Five-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—The Market has been closed to-day on account of the Gunesh Chaturthi holiday.

COTTON.—There is no change in quotations, and very little doing at them. Seventy-five candies were purchased yesterday—50 on account of exporters, and 25 for a Spinning and Weaving Company.

SEEDS and WHEAT.—The only change to notice are differences in favour of buyers of 1 anna per cwt. in the prices of Linseed and Rapeseed.

PIECE GOODS continue without noteworthy movement and change in prices.

COALS are dull and quite neglected.

FREIGHTS.—There is no change to report in the position of the market, nor will there be until there are more vessels loading and more produce coming forward to be put on board of them.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th September as compared with the statement issued on the 1st September:—

LIABILITIES.	1st Sept. Rs.	8th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	89,63,999	76,02,264
Do. do. do. at Branches.	19,55,031	17,48,194
Other Deposits	1,26,36,380	1,40,01,234
Post Bills	48,203	48,556
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,56,035	4,84,417
	3,61,59,648	3,59,84,665
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	28,25,967	28,25,911
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,87,210	16,67,307
Loans on Security of do. do.	66,03,874	62,46,319
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,124	7,190
Bills Discounted	1,14,77,158	1,09,03,998
Stamps	3,749	3,654
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,29,884		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000		
	3,54,884	3,54,884
Bullion	73,748	73,748
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,05,207	2,04,638
Cash and Currency Notes	1,30,18,727	1,36,97,016
	3,61,59,648	3,59,84,665

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE British ship EXCELSIOR, 1,218 tons, Capt. J. J. Joslin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 19th July, with a cargo of timber.

THE brig FUTTAY ISLAM, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique, 19th August, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE Portuguese brig VESTAL, 88 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 20th August, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE British steam ship AKOLA, 315 tons, Commander T. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Kurrachee, 7th September, with a cargo of grain and thirteen deck passengers.

THE s. s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Capt. G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Bussorah, August 29, via Fao and Bushire, with a general cargo and forty-four deck passengers.

THE s. s. CRAIGFORTH, 863 tons, Capt. J. S. C. Farmer, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from Bussorah, Aug. 17, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

THE ship WHITE STAR, 2,098 tons, Capt. T. Funnell arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Shields, May 13, with a cargo of 2,389 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ship MORAYSHIRE, 1,428 tons, Capt. J. Dawson, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Shields, May 25, with a cargo of 2,077 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE ship DESDEMONA, 1,490 tons, Capt. H. Towell, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Liverpool, June 16, with a cargo of 2,116 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE British steam ship CANARA, 1,229 tons, Capt. J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Daun, Mr. Buymaux, and forty-one deck passengers.

THE ship CARRADALE, 1,242 tons, Capt J. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Glasgow, May 31st, with the following cargo:—1,667½ tons coals, 30 casks paint, 54 cases tobacco pipes, 1 cask whisky, 100 casks sulphur and 150 casks beer. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Morayshire	Dawson	Shields, May 25.
	Desdemona	Towell	Liverpool, May 13.
9	White Star	Funnell	Shields, May 13.
	Precurseur (s)	Gue	Bordeaux, Aug 9.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Bussorah, Aug 29.
	Carradale	McDiarmid	Glasgow, May 13.
	Craigforth (s)	Farmer	Bussorah, Aug 17.
	Adria (s)	Breeze	Hong Kong, Aug 5.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Aug 14.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Sept 7.
10	Seaforth	Woodward	Liverpool, June 4.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Aug 20.
	Futtay Islam	Nacoda	Mozambique, Aug 19.
	Excelsior	Joslin	Rangoon, July 19.
	Niagara	Pickard	Liverpool, May 30.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—Steamer Akola, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6 Penang (s)..........Henderson ...Bombay, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6 Punjab (s)..........
Socotra (s)..........
Scots Greys (s)..........
Indus (s)..........
Queen Victoria (s)..........
Shapore..........
Brodrick Castle..........
Alnwick Castle..........
British Sovereign..........
Lincelles..........

PASSENGERS.

Per Penang—Captain Fulford, Mr Pigott, Mr Jamerand, Mr Biles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7 Nor Wester .... Gopaulpore.
8 Indus.......... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7 Patiala (s).......... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—30 bales rags and 130 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 85 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 55 bales wool, Dossabhoy F Cama; 20 bales wool, Nebraj Nurotumdass.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Earl of Zetland—155 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—173 cwts sandalwood, Rustonjee Maneckjee and Co; 2 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 144 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 35 bales twist, Hormusjee M Pocha; 24 cases sharkfins, Datoobhoy Mowjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

FOR VENICE.

1036 China (s), Alderton—Mails, 15th October.
1728 Venetia (s), Andrews—Mails, 14th September.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1236 America, Gedye—The Captain.
1100 Airy (s), Wilkie—Killick, Nixon & Co.
964 Cameo, Buiford—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1461 Earl of Zetland, Burns—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1459 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1596 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
1276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1329 Galloway, McKinlay—Rogers & Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
810 Inveranon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1273 Jane Law, MacFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails 15th Sept.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1160 Amy Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon and Co.
986 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR COCHIN.

110 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR MOULMEIN.

967 Lady Malville, Hanson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 17th September.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1080 Glenavon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

707 Koina (s), Morrisch—Essa bin Khalif.

NOT FIXED.

781 Adria (s), Breeze—P. and O. S. N. Co.
463 Adila S Hills, Jenkins.
341 Bell, Lynn.
1229 Canara (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1242 Carradale, McDiarmid—N. Manockjee & Co.
863 Craigforth (s), Farmer—Hajee Zynell Abedeen.
1627 City of Limerick (s), Lochead—(Put in harbour for repair for China.)
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1177 Gareloch, Greenwood.
1313 Hahnimann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
391 Hilarion, Reid—The Captain.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
966 Iris, Evans—Wallace & Co.
1318 Khandalla (s), Wicks—B. I. S. N. Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Stirling—Killick Nixon and Co.
427 Landseer, Dixon—James Mackintosh & Co.
1070 Mary P. Kitchen, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1428 Moryshire, Dawson—W and A Graham & Co.
1073 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1120 Niagara, Pickard—The Captain.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1004 Precurseur (s), Gue.
999 Remington, Munro—W and A Graham & Co.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Burt—N. Manockjee & Co.
658 Scottish Chief, Clasper—Soares & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.
2098 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
155 Kerata Roodin, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khalifa.
297 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
255 Serandibo (s), Vanair.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defen
800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
107 Magdala (s), 4,
462 Rifleman, Clayton.
1080 Vestal, Selby.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th September, 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·813
Temperature of the Air .... 83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 78·6
Dew Point .... 77·0
Relative humidity of Air .... ·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ... 87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.) ... 79·0
General Direction of wind ....WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 298
Fall of Rain .... 0·05
Total fall during month .... 1·88
,, ,, year .... 58·56
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of 10th September... 0·01

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

15-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Abdool Rahiman Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorung.
347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs M L Manockjee—Ardaser and Hormusjee.
332-75—Crawford and Boevey—Fatmabai vs Adom Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.
102-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nusgindass Hurjiwandass and others vs Byruttondass Bymohundass and another—Prescot and Winter.
612-74—Mr Fletcher—H Sallay Mahomed &c vs Robert Brown and others—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Madan S vs Ragoo Balloo—Mr Turner.
419-77—Mr Turner—Narayen Hurry and others vs Peeroo Mahomed—Macfarlane and Gilbert.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

SHORT CAUSES.

671-76—Fletcher and S—Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy vs Premchund Roychund.
83-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cursetjee Buttonjee Buela.
486-77—Janardhun and G—Manna Khima and others vs Narayen Crishna I and others—Shamrao P.
543-77—Ardaser and H—W J Farrow vs T H Baker.
565-77—Mr Turner—Rao Bahadoor Muddon S vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
576-77—In person—Bai Nathibai widow vs Toolsidass Dhunji—Mr Turner.
582-77—Jefferson and P—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Dewjibhoy Rowjee.
593-77—Macfarlane and G—Hassum Datoo and others vs Dewjeebhoy Rowjee.

LONG CAUSES.

610-77—In person—Fyramji Muncherji vs Jevaji Dhunjibhoy.
37-76—Shapoorjee and T—Khursedjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Hurburn Nursey and others—Macfarlane and G and J and G.
506-77—In Person—Govindram Dwarkadass vs Bhai Purshotumdass R and another.
507-77—In Person—Govindram Dwarkadass vs Bhai Agarchund D and another.
724-76—Shapoorjee and T—Soonderabai vs Gopaljee Hurichund—Jefferson and Payne.
585-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kerpal vs Vulloo Dhunjee—Mr Turner.
700-76—Crawford and Boevey—Bhanji Withul vs Camulsey Premjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Sept. 8.)

Mr R H Finch, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Harda, on being relieved, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

The following officers are deputed on Famine duty to the Madras Presidency:—Of the Commission, Mr J P Goodridge, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Harda, and Mr R Obbard, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Hinganghat. Of the Police Department, Mr F E Coles, Assistant District Superintendent; Mr P M Greany, Railway Inspector; and Mr H R Stewart, Inspector, Officiating District Superintendent. Of the Forest Department, Messrs E D M Hooper, Officiating Assistant Conservator, H Moore, Assistant Conservator, and J L Huddleston, Sub-Assistant Conservator.

By order of the Government of India, the following officers and subordinates attached to the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, have been temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on the Famine Works:—W G Newton, L M St Clair, E Culliford, C Wells, and T G Stewart.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 14th, 8h. 59·2m. p. m.
Full Moon .... 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter .... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 11	......	5 48	6 5	1 32 m 1 27 a	7 32 m 3 48 a
Wed. 12	The English Mail expected	5 48	6 4	2 17 m 1 58 a	8 11 m 8 27 a
Th. 13	......	5 49	6 3	3 8 m 2 31 a	8 55 m 9 11 a
Fri. 14	Holyrood Day	5 49	6 2	4 6 m 3 11 a	9 46 m 10 6 a
Sat. 15	......	5 49	6 1	5 22 m 4 15 a	11 2 m 11 16 a
Sun. 16	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 0	6 59 m 5 55 a	0 52 m ...
Mon. 17	......	5 49	5 59	8 13 m 7 53 a	0 41 m 2 29 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers.10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

⁂ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of this Sweep, which closes at noon on the 12th September 1877, begs to inform him that, owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, Sept. 5, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MCALISTER—September 2nd, at Poona, Surgeon James McAlister, Bombay Medical Establishment.—American papers please copy.

TOOLE—September 4th, after a painful and protracted illness of 14 months, Mrs. Susanna Toole, aged 51 years, 2 months, and 19 days. Deeply mourned by her relations and friends.—Other papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STUART—September 1st, at Cachar, the wife of James Stuart, Esq., of a daughter.

WORKE—September 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of Leslie Works, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HIGGINS—ROSS—September 3rd, at St. James' Church, Anarkali, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, Thomas Frederick Higgins, to Elizabeth Jennings Ross.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. S. P.—We think those files are not likely to be in existence.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1877.

IN the general battle that has been waging between the authorities over the Madras Famine, the doctors have had some prominent skirmishing all to themselves. These skirmishes were at first considered to possess great importance, as their result one way or another might decide whether the Famine Economists or the Famine Extravagants were to win in the big engagements. Recent events, however, deprived them of much of their accidental importance, the Economists having to all intents and purposes won their battles independent of the medical skirmishers. At the same time, these skirmishes were interesting in themselves, as they involved principles of general importance, and for that reason we may dwell for a little upon one notable affair of outposts in which two very redoubtable champions were engaged—namely, Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, and Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government. We can afford to despise being charged with local partisanship if we express an opinion that Dr. Lyon has won the day. Dr. Cornish threw out a number of defences, consisting of statistics, logic, and a Shakspearian quotation; but our local champion attacked and demolished them one by one, leaving only the Shakspearian quotation comparatively untouched, which he could very well afford to do as it did not furnish any serious protection to Dr. Cornish and was very little, if at all, in the way of Dr. Lyon. Had this victory happened earlier in the famine struggle, when the two great opposing forces, the Economists and the Extravagants, were standing apart facing each other, half afraid to engage in a pitched battle, it might have been decisive in favour of Economy much in the same way as the duel between the Horatii and the Curiatii once upon a time was the means of finishing a notable Roman struggle; but that it occurred so late was scarcely Dr. Lyon's fault, for if the skirmish had come earlier, we are convinced he would have been as ready then as lately, with all his instruments and statistics, to show the world that he could beat the Madras champion in any fair fight in which facts and science were to be the weapons. We have always suspected the invulnerability of Dr. Cornish. It struck us that as a fighting doctor he had something in his composition of Bombastes Furioso, Thraso, Bobadil, Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and the Sentimental Journeyman who wept over dead asses. He could write largely, and speak tall-ly (if we may be permitted to use such an expression), but nevertheless we suspected there might be a man somewhere who would not be afraid of him, and who could prick him severely, if not mortally, between some of the very open joints of his armour. Dr. Lyon has proved to be that man. Let us give some particulars of "ye dreadfulle fytte."

Surgeon-Major Lyon holds the opinion that as a general rule a man requires food in proportion to his weight provided that the quantity of work taken from him is likewise proportioned to his weight; and he published this opinion and several scales of diet to support it. The settlement of this question may not appear to be of very much importance now, but in the earlier stages of the famine it was of considerable importance, because it might have been the basis of a sound economical policy, as opposed to that other policy which would, without any consideration for the finances of India, have given every man who said he was in distress as much food as he could eat at the expense of the general community. Dr. Cornish, who may be said to be the champion of unrestricted food supply, considered Dr. Lyon's scales and theory "extremely fallacious," and the latter at once girded himself to the task of showing that he was right and Dr. Cornish wrong. Dr. Cornish said there was no relation between the weight of an individual and his capacity for assimilating food and "effecting "work requiring an expenditure of force" (which sounds like pleonasm, for we know of no work that does not require expenditure of force), and that in a considerable number of persons the power to work diminishes as the body increases in weight, "notably in those who with declin-"ing years tend to develop fat instead of "muscle." He then gave instances of persons of large appetite who never get fat, and of persons not large eaters who lay on an amount of fat that becomes a serious burden and inconvenience to them—in which relation a well-known quotation from "Julius Cæsar" was introduced. He also cited the case of the "Claimant" and athletes, and was so satisfied with these allusions to exceptional cases as a reply to a general argument that he concluded by roundly declaring, "there is in fact no relation between the ability and capacity for labour and mere weight as Dr. Lyon would seem to suggest." Admitting the exceptional cases cited by Dr. Cornish, Dr. Lyon replies that all that the argument of the former amounts to is that *in some cases* there is no such correspondence between weight and food as Dr. Lyon had contended there was, and that such cases were valid arguments only against the universal truth of his (Dr. Lyon's) proposition. The practical application of Dr. Lyon's theory would appear to lie not in a few exceptional cases but in the average of a number of cases. Before condemning Dr. Lyon's theory *in toto*, Dr. Cornish might have applied his recollection to his experience. It must be within his experience that in all large public institutions, such as prisons, the army workhouses, &c., each man is provided with a ration according to a rule agreed upon. That rule, fixing the amount of food necessary for each individual, is founded upon certain results of experience. Therefore Dr. Lyon could not be far wrong when he founded a theory upon the apparent suitability of a certain quantity of food for an average number of men; and Dr. Cornish was certainly wrong when he apparently argued that there could be no limit fixed for the food supply of individuals among large bodies of men. If there were no truth in Dr. Lyon's theory, and Dr. Cornish were right, then the management not only of famine relief but of every public institution in which Government has to be the food-supplier would become practically impossible. Instead of each individual getting a fixed ration, a medical man would have to gauge the appetite of every man and order a supply of food in accordance with his calculations; and the time of a useful body of public servants would be frittered away in doling out rations as per medical memorandum—to Jack, a man of great appetite, twice as much as Tom, a man with very little capacity for "assimilating food," and to Harry as much as Tom and Jack put together in virtue of the gluttonous appetite of which his medical examiner had discovered him to be the lucky possessor. It may of course be a question for discussion among scientific men whether the scales prepared by Dr. Lyon are absolutely correct as to the amount of food necessary to sustain life in certain individuals who have to give off a certain quantity of force; and Dr. Cornish might very usefully have applied himself to examine Dr. Lyon's figures with that object in view; but with the rule before him as regards supplying whole armies of men with rations of which no individual is allowed more than another—a system which could have been founded on no other ground than that experience proved that men of a certain average weight with a certain average amount of work to do could be sustained on a certain average amount of food each—Dr. Cornish surely went too far when he ventured to tell the Government of India boldly that there is no correspondence between the weight of an individual and his "capacity for assimilating food" and doing a certain amount of work. As to the correctness of Dr. Lyon's scales, they are the work of immense labour and cannot be criticised without great care and scientific experience. We therefore do not undertake to criticise them. He, however, is willing to stand by them. He says:—

> I can prove to demonstration that large bodies of individuals have been successfully fed on diets of the value standing opposite their average weight on my scales. Such diets have, therefore, practically met three requirements: (1.) Average weight. (2) Work. (3.) A certain proportionate number of Dr. Cornish's particular cases. It is proposed to reduce one, say, of these diets in accordance with a reduction in the value of requirements 1 and 2, the proportionate number of particular cases (3) remaining as before. Is it not begging the question to bring forward the existence of factor 3 as an argument against reducing the value of the diet in accordance with the reduction in value of factors 1 and 2? If Dr. Cornish's argument from particular cases has any force at all it is an argument not against graduation by weight, but against the possibility of, in any given case, establishing a minimum diet scale, *i. e.*, a uniform diet scale which shall just suffice, and no more, to maintain the health and strength of a body of individuals fed in accordance with it. If Dr. Cornish, therefore, follows his argument to its legitimate conclusion, he must assert that, despite practical experience to the contrary, it is not possible to establish minimum diet scales in work-houses, prisons, and the like.

Dr. Lyon follows this up with quotations from the works of European scientific men to prove that his proposition that the quantity of food required by adults is proportionate to their weight, provided that the quantity of work required from them is also proportioned to their weight, is "decidedly indicated by them" although not laid down in so many words by them. We cannot follow Dr. Lyon into these subjects, nor would our readers thank us if we did. We are content to believe that Dr. Lyon has established the general truth of his proposition, and that Dr. Cornish will never prove the victor in this interesting combat until he succeeds in showing whether the scales Dr. Lyon has founded upon his theory are correct or not. One of the severest blows administered by the Bombay hero in finishing the fight with the Madras champion is as follows:—"The position is this. "I use a theory to explain my facts. Dr. "Cornish leaves my facts untouched, but con-"tends against my theory, and having utterly "failed to shake my theory, asserts that he has "proved it to be fallacious, and that therefore "my facts are fallacious also." Here we take farewell of this memorable medical skirmish, the full details of which Macaulay's grubbing New Zealander may some day exhume from the *Gazette of India* of September 1, 1877.

ADVICES from England state that every effort is being made to complete the order that has been given by Government for locomotives. The principal engine manufacturers have their works strained to the utmost; and to complete these orders rapidly, they have put aside, as far as possible, all English orders. Of the 120 engines ordered as a State reserve, 23 will be delivered in October and November, and 71 in December and January.

PROGRAMME OF FAMINE WORKS IN MYSORE.

ON the 7th inst., H. E. the Viceroy held a lengthened conference with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and the Officers of Public Works, with the view of carrying out the policy enunciated by the Viceroy at Madras. A programme of remunerative works, to be commenced at once as famine relief works, was prepared and considered. His Excellency has approved, amongst other works, the commencing of works on the first thirty-six miles of the railway from Bangalore towards Mysore, also of the portion between Bangalore and Seringapatam, also the extension of the Madras Railway from the Bangalore railway station to the native town of Bangalore.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy left Bangalore on Sunday at 9 p.m., reached Coimbatore yesterday at 7 a. m. and left at 2 p. m. for Metapolium, passing on to Coonoor, which he was to reach at 7-30 the same evening. His Excellency will leave Coonoor to-morrow, the 12th, after luncheon. He visits Wellington *en route*, and will reach Ootacamund the same afternoon. He remains there until the 16th, leaving in the afternoon for Mysore, which he will reach on the 17th, and Bangalore on the 19th, taking his departure at 7 a. m. next day. He will be due at Poona on the 21st at 6-30 a. m.

POONA DURING THE "NORTH AND SOUTH" WEEK.

DURING the last week, Poona has been suffering from a disturbance in the firmament: the constellations were at war. The North star attacked the Southern Cross, and by its fierce blood-red hue made its antagonist look quite blue. It gained victories and suffered defeats. It attacked twice at cricket, twice as racquets, and once at billiards. The following detailt of the encounters are published for the information of astrologers, sanitary commissioners, and others who may be interested.

THEATRICALS.

The Northern eleven assembled at a theatrical performance on the evening of Monday, the 3rd, to witness the subjugation of affection and tenderness, as personified by Mrs. Honeyton, by the harsh brutality of her husband, the Southern longstop. The Northerners are all bachelors! Bachelors of the deepest dye!! They were indignant, furious! The Captain of Volunteers longed to have come in uniform to have the pretext for calling the ruffian out; while tears coursed down the innocent cheek of the Woolwich Infant as he vowed to put in a little extra powder when he bowled at Mr. Honeyton's legs on the morrow.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The morrow appeared, and with it the Captain of the South with his team. They were perhaps a better looking lot than the North, but not a thirstier. They couldn't be. Anyhow, they lost the toss and elected to go out in the field. The Northern eleven began fairly—one wicket for 26 runs. But lo! the rustic South called to the rescue an agricultural bowler. However, when he had taken two wickets for sixteen runs, it was thought that sufficient atrocity had been committed, and he was taken off. Runs now came quicker, and wickets fell slower. At about 4-50 p.m., all were out for 213 runs—all, except two, having made double figures, and the only Guzerat representative carrying out his bat for 54.

The South went in after having had a hard day's fielding. The Woolwich Infant and the Deolalee Pet began bowling, and when time was called five Southern wickets had fallen for 27 runs!

Next day matters went even worse. The remaining five wickets fell for an additional 18 runs. Total 45. The South followed their innings and did a little better, causing more than one application from the field for hook-cup, but not sufficiently well to necessitate a change in the bowling, only two batsman obtaining double figures. All out by half-past three for 83 runs. North thus winning the first match in an innings and 85 runs to spare.

For fully half an hour, during which the Northern team were finishing the match, the Captain of the South was diligently employed in borrowing rupees from every gentleman in the Gymkhana shed. These were taken on one side and carefully tried, one after another, until at last one was found that never failed to come down tails uppermost. Need we say that this praiseworthy patience and foresight were duly rewarded? As the Northern victors came in from the field, their Captain was seized and made to toss for first innings of the return match, and the result was proclaimed amongst cheers and jeers from the opposing sides. The South won the toss! (strange if they had not after the precautions taken!) And after an interval of some three-quarters of an hour for the refreshment of the Northerners and the selection of a new pitch, Messrs. Thackwell and Hamilton went to the wickets, determined to make a stand. It is as well to mention here that a deeply laid conspiracy was subsequently discovered, divulging the intention of every member of the Southern eleven, on completing the first innings of the return match that afternoon—in other words, his third consecutive innings in one day—of disappearing altogether and allowing the Northerners to assemble on the ground the following morning for a game of tip and run. As, however, the bowling and fielding of the North at the commencement of this innings showed the effects of a long and hot day in the sun, and only three wickets had fallen and 80 runs had been scored when time was called, the remainder of the Southerners thought better of it, and came to the front again on Thursday morning.

The bowlers once more commenced their onslaught on the Southern wickets, and so deadly was it that the remaining six wickets fell for 38 runs, making a total of 118.

The Northerners thought this looked well and went in determined to win. But, alas for the glorious uncertainty of cricket! In spite of a good stand made by Tennent and Harris, the former of whom contributed 22 and the latter 47 to the score, wicket after wicket fell until the telegraph board showed 10 down for 112 runs. It is generally believed that the Northerners might have done better in this innings, had it not been for the profuse hospitality of some wily Southerners on the previous evening, which kept some gentlemen up until they failed to distinguish between "those trumps of the 'Queens'" and the "Queens of trumps," and found that walking on "all fours" was the easiest mode of reaching their respective bungalows in the small hours of the morning.

Now came the last innings of the South. Two wickets were soon disposed of for 13 runs. Then a stand was made by Trueman and Caldecott, until the former was bowled by Lang for 18. Davies followed, and no more wickets fell before time was called when the score showed 65 runs and 3 wickets down.

Business commenced again next morning at half-past ten. Caldecott showed signs of settling down to his work by slogging every ball that came near him. Runs came fast, and the next wicket fell for 92; the fifth and sixth for 129 and the seventh for 134. This last was the slogger, who, with his usual diffidence and inability to find language sufficiently strong to express himself, failed to call to his partner to run, and ran himself out after contributing 59 runs to the score, among which were some fine hits. Of the remainder only Wyer and Pottinger (who was not out) gained double figures, and the total of the score amounted to 152 runs.

Anybody's game now! Tiffin first, though, if you please. The North wanted 159 runs to win and meant getting them. But their wickets began to fall fast, only Tennent at first making a stand. One for 8, two for 13, three for 35, four and five for 36, six for 55. Harrison and Challoner now made a stand, but the latter ran too rashly when he had made 17 and had to retire. Three wickets to go down and 61 runs to win!! Mackenzie followed and played steadily, while Harrison supported him nobly. 50 runs wanted to win! 40 to win!! 30 to win!!! Here Harrison was caught off his glove, Mackenzie's wicket fell immediately afterwards, and the last man was bowled by Wyer; thus the Southerners won the return match by 19 runs.

NORTH *v.* SOUTH.

NORTH.

1st Innings.	
Tennent, c Davies, b Street	10
Balfour, c Maitland, b Wyer	10
Challoner, b Maitland	10
Harris, b Wyer	12
Lyon, b Maitland	16
Harrison, not out	54
Stopford, c Fellowes, b Wyer	25
Bannister, b Maitland	19
Mackenzie, c Thackwell, b Hamilton	8
Lang, c Maitland, b Wyer	22
Gray, leg before wicket, b Wyer	6
Byes	11
Leg byes	5
Wides	5
Total	213

SOUTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Davies, c Harris, b Challoner	1	c Challoner, b Harris	7
Thackwell, c Challoner, b Harris	6	c Harris, b Harris	0
Wyer, b Challoner	4	b Challoner	4
Hamilton c Mackenzie, b Challoner	13	b Harris	22
Caldecott, b Challoner	0	b Harris	5
Trueman, b Harris	6	b Harris	2
Fellowes, b Challoner	6	b Challoner	5
Maitland, b Challoner	1	b Challoner	7
Edwardes, b Harris	1	not out	4
Pottinger, c Mackenzie, b Harris	2	c Tennent, b Challoner	14
Street, not out	0	b Harris	6
Byes	1	Leg byes	1
Wides	4	Wides	6
Total	45	Total	83

RETURN MATCH.

SOUTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Thackwell, leg before wicket, b Harrison	17	run out	11
Hamilton, c Stopford, b Harrison	28	Leg before wicket, b Harris	0
Davies, b Bannister	7	b Harris	10
Trueman, b Harris	22	b Lang	18
Wyer, c Harris, b Challoner	16	c Harrison, b Lang	14
Caldecott, c Bannister, b Harris	0	run out	59
Fellowes, b Harris	5	Leg before wicket, b Lang	0
Maitland, c Mackenzie, b Harris	0	b Lang	2
Chichester, b Harris	6	c Stopford, b Harrison	0
Pottinge, b Harris	2	not out	14
Street, not out	0	b Lang	4
Byes	5	Byes	7
Leg byes	2	Leg byes	2
Wides	3	Wides	11
Total	118	Total	152

NORTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Tennent, b Street	22	b Wyer	22
Balfour, c Fellowes, b Wyer	6	c Fellowes, b Wyer	3
Bannister, b Street	2	not out	2
Harris, c Thackwell, b Hamilton	47	b Wyer	5
Lyon, leg before wicket, b Wyer	0	b Street	4
Harrison b Street	0	c Davies, b Wyer	36
Lang, b Street	0	b Street	10
Stopford, b Street	9	b Wyer	0
Mackenzie, b Street	13	b Wyer	18
Challoner, not out	0	run out	17
Gray, b Hamilton	0	b Wyer	0
Byes	6	Byes	12
Leg byes	5	Leg byes	5
Wides	2	Wides	10
Total	112	Total	139

RACQUETS.

The Racquet match was played at noon on Saturday. Mackenzie was in his usual good form and made a gallant fight for the North, but his partner had had no practice; consequently Fellowes and Bulkley gained a victory for the South by winning three games to none. The single match followed, in which good play was shown by both Fellowes and Mackenzie, the former winning by 2 games to none.

BILLIARDS ET CETERA.

In the afternoon Fellowes played Challoner at billiards, and though he won the first game by two points through careful play at the finish, the North won the second and third.

The remaining matches at lawn tennis, swimming, whist, and cockfighting were being contested as we were concluding our report.

THE LOCUST TREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to be informed what is the name of the tree composing the magnificent avenue leading from Parell Road to Government House. This tree bears in profusion a seed very like a horse-bean, which is regularly collected by natives, I suppose, as food for themselves or their cattle. The seed has a bitter taste while raw, but my *mali* tells me it is good to eat when roasted. The tree is propagated easily from the seeds. Is it the locust tree? PAREL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letters on this subject which have appeared in your paper, and I hope they will have the effect of encouraging the cultivation of so useful a tree. "Forester" can do still more good if he will be kind enough to mention where the seeds or young plants can be obtained. If the coast is not too moist, I should myself like to cultivate it near Bombay. C.

THE "OLD ADAM" IN THE VOLUNTEER ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As "Volunteer," in his letter of questions, makes use of my name, I beg you to grant me space to reply to him. The gentlemen who proposed and seconded Mr. Maxwell did so, I presume, for some object of their own, as they did not know five minutes before the meeting whether Mr. Maxwell was going to stand or not; in fact, the question was asked by one of them of the Adjutant as he entered the room. I went to the meeting expressly to propose Mr. Maxwell's name. The question of my retirement had nothing whatever to do with anyone else but myself and my supporters, and it made not the least difference to Mr. S. N. Johnson, as he never stood the slightest chance for election as Captain of B. Company. This I am sure he was well aware of, and that it could not have made the slightest difference whether he transferred his votes or not, as Mr. Maxwell had 50 votes out of 76, the remainder belonging to, I know not whom.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, up to 11 o'clock of the day of the meeting, had distinctly refused to stand for the Captaincy of this company, and had very kindly asked me to withdraw my resignation and stand, and it was only after I had written and informed him that my supporters (42) had accepted my resignation and promised to support him, that he consented. It is, further, a decided proof that the proposer and seconder had very little influence on the election that, when proposed for 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, the former could only poll 12 votes and the latter 6, while Messrs. Moorhouse and Thorpe had 25 or 26 votes each, all the votes having been carefully counted by the Adjutant. "Volunteer's" scandalous insinuation that several outsiders voted who had no right to do so, declares plainly the "sort of man he is," and is not even worthy of denial.—Yours, &c.

H. G. ROWELL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What possible good can your correspondent "A Volunteer" expect to result from the publication of such effusions as his letter in this day's *Gazette*? He has evidently been too angry when writing to care much about concealing his identity, which will be recognised by two out of every three members of the company to which he refers.

In a mixed body of men, such as a volunteer corps must be, if numerically strong, "Volunteer" must expect to find other varieties of the genus "cad," besides his own especially favoured one, and after all it is right and fair that "Arryism" should have its representatives as well as "flunkeyism." If we are to have numbers, we must put up with variety, and if "A Volunteer" can only act cordially with his own set, he should get up a separate corps from the clerks in his Department. Report has it that he did bring a contingent in to B. Company to vote for him; but that, finding his prospects hopeless, he took them out of the company again.

He asks several questions in his letter. May I ask him just one in return. Does "report" belie him in the above instance? I myself saw more than forty written votes for Mr. Rowell, so that he had a majority of the whole company (and not of those present at the meeting simply) to back him. I enclose my card.

Sept. 10. ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

⁂ This discussion, and all similar discussions, must now cease so far as our columns are concerned. No possible good could be done by a continuance of them.—ED., *B. G.*

PRAYER AND RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "B." is at much pains to assure you of his entire sincerity and single-mindedness in suggesting that Hindus, Parsees, Mussulmans, and Christians should try to found a reconciliation of their divergent creeds on the fact that the prayers of all of them for rain have apparently been answered. Had he not been at such pains, I should have been disposed to think from his tone that he was laughing at all alike, but I readily and gladly accept his word that he was not, and try to meet his suggestions. Into the question whether the prayers and the rain are mutually cause and effect, or merely coincident, I do not presume to enter:—God only knows. But of two things I am sure. First, that no reconciliation of the religion of Hindus, Parsees, Mussulmans, and Christians is possible, except in the absorption of the three which are human and in much erroneous by the fourth, which is divine and is the complement and development of all that is good in each of them. Secondly, that the God of Christianity does not reject heartfelt prayer because it is addressed to Him by a sincere believer in an incomplete and, therefore, outwardly hostile religion.

DOKIMASTES.

THE NEW DHOBIES' LINES: A POSSIBLY SERIOUS MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I drove over the Flats yesterday morning. The stench at the Vellard end of Clerke Road was of the old character, but on approaching the Mahalakshmi railway station it was superseded by an overpowering odour from the town sweepings—the concentrated fragrance of filth. These stenches are carried and diffused according to the prevailing winds in various directions. At present they are generally unpleasantly perceptible to a considerable distance beyond the New Dhobies' Lines. In sequence to this, the first item of my case, I must apologize for introducing a little domestic economy.

2. Yesterday I received my washing from my dhobie. I went to bed tired and sleepy—in clean sheets as I supposed. I slept, but awoke about one o'clock, and felt surrounded by an intolerable town's-sweeping stench. Could it be imagination—merely the recollection of the morning's fragrance—the sensation that I was still inhaling it? No; it was too persistent for that. It must be coming in at *that* window, I thought. I rose and closed it. On lying down the stench was as bad as ever, but evidently very local—*in the bed!* I then recollected that my butler had told me a short time ago, when I had noticed a similar bad smell about the towels, &c., that the dhobie had removed to the new lines, and that the smell could not be due to washing with dirty water—to which I had attributed it—as Vehar water was used there. He intelligently put the smell down to bad soap! Now, however, a clear solution of the matter presented itself. The clothes are dried in the town's-sweeping breeze, and absorb the stench—hence the town's-sweeping odour. It is well known that cotton is a very absorbing material, for a plug of cotton-wool in the neck of a bottle completely prevents the entrance of putrefactive germs. The cotton sheets and pillow cases had been like so many sheets of filtering paper hanging in the stenchy breeze, and had arrested and absorbed the stinking putrefactive germs. This, at any rate, is my solution of the matter. I suppose no one questions the sanity of the responsible Municipal officers who selected a site for the new dhobies' lines in the immediate vicinity of the main drain. Their appreciation of what is insanitary may, however, be much doubted.

SANITAS, SANITATUM, OMNIA SANITAS.

Sept. 9.

P. S.—Though somewhat irrelevant, I would call attention to the fact, that many of the pipes to connect Toolsee with the new reservoir on Malabar Hill have been lying for some time in diluted sewage—the overflow of the main drain. The necessity of thorough cleansing and disinfection before laying them *in situ* is not, however, likely to escape the notice of the vigilant Executive Engineer. S. S. O. S.

TREES, FORESTS, AND RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to reply to A. B. F. I must dispose of the first part of A. B. F.'s letter by reminding him of the last sentence in my first letter on this question. "While artificial irrigation in the form of lakes, canals, &c. can be made useful for irrigating *low-lying lands* it must at the same time be ever borne in mind that the artificially constructed lakes are themselves dependent upon the rainfall against the failure of which they are expected to provide." A. B. F. writes, "There are many more wooded countries than England and few more rainy." Here A. B. F. is utterly wrong in his facts. Excepting the rainless districts in Thibet, the Sahara, and a portion of Mexico, there is scarcely a country within the tropics that has not a much larger rainfall than England. Nearly the whole of America has a larger rainfall. The fall in Australia is about equal to that of England. In Europe even some countries, and portions of countries, as Madeira, south-west coast of the Spanish Peninsula, Cispadanic Plain, Valley of the Rhone, South Germany, and Netherlands, have a larger average rainfall than England. Were England subject to the fierce heat of a tropical sun for eight months during the year, the cultivation of the soil would be quite impossible. A. B. F. remarks: "One of the most moist parts of the earth's surface is the plateau of the Andes where there is scarcely a tree to be seen, and where a sight of the sun is celebrated as a rarity." It is not at all necessary to go so far to see a wet tree'ess plateau. As I pen this sentence the fort of Singhar, a small treeless but very moist plateau, 10 miles to the south-west, is covered by dense clouds. This is easily accounted for. When a moist wind, fully charged with vapour, encounters the base of a mountain it is tilted up, it expands on reaching a height, is chilled in consequence of the expansion, and a fall of moisture occurs. The luxuriant vegetation of Killarney is due to this effect produced on the mountains of Kerry. Hence, again, the immense rainfall during the south-west winds on the western ghauts of this country, where important rivers flowing eastward have their rise. With reference to A. B. F.'s remarks about the forest area, I must remind him that nearly the whole of the treeless Deccan is in possession of the people, and therefore that without their permission and assistance it will be quite impossible to reclothe the champaign of the Deccan with trees. A. B. F. alludes to the famines before and shortly after we took the country. It must be remembered that it was then quite impossible to move food grains about the whole country as it is now possible, and therefore although the famines we are aware of attacked smaller areas, the want of carriage gave them a grave complexion. Now, however, with all the help of railways, roads, and expensive canals, for purposes of irrigation, famine threatens nearly the whole continent. A. B. F. must be singularly deficient in knowledge of these matters if he does not know that, for instance, the almost treeless talukas of Sirur, Bhimthadi, and Indapur have been in a chronic state of poverty for want of crops for the last nine years. The present serious aspect of affairs has here been creeping on gradually. Again, during and after former famines cultivable lands were thrown waste, and other cultivable lands were taken for cultivation. This is not now possible, for nearly the whole country has been given over for cultivation, including the hill and mountain lands in which the rivers of the country and their tributaries have their rise. A. B. F. writes, "If the whole country were well planted with trees no doubt more rain would fall, but if the whole country were irrigated," &c. Now, it is quite impossible to artificially irrigate the whole country or half the country, or indeed a quarter of the country. A. B. F. has, I submit, yet to study his subject. He remarks that "surface for surface irrigation would give much more moisture than trees." It is somewhat difficult to understand what is meant here. Is A. B. F., however, aware that the exhaling leaf surface of one full-grown mango tree is more than 100,000 square feet?

I would here request permission to make a few remarks concerning the rainfall of, say, last year in this collectorate, and the method by which *Nature* seeks to irrigate the district. If we consider the amount of rain last season in this collectorate only, it will be found that a very fair amount of water fell, if it could only have been naturally *stored in the soil*, especially in the soil of the hills and mountains of the highlands to the west, and the hills and mountains stretching towards the east naturally placed for this purpose—namely, to store waters, for the nourishment of wells and tanks, for feeding streams the tributaries of rivers, and for the natural subsoil irrigation of low-lying fields. Let us divide the collectorate, 5,000 square miles, into four portions, and admit that only 72 inches fell in the western—168 inches were registered at Lanowli—24 inches in the west central, 12 inches in the east central, and 6 inches in the eastern division, we shall have a total of 331,056,000,000 cubic feet of water, equal to 9,458,740,000 tons. There is a great loss from direct evaporation, but I have not included the dew fall. Now, an immense portion—and this portion is yearly much on the increase—of fallen water flows away in the rivers to the ocean; but this is just the point in question. Nature gives an immense rainfall in the west where rivers have their rise, especially that it may be absorbed in the soil of forest-clad hills and mountains, and be given off slowly in the form of streams to nourish rivers, and thus secure a perennial flow eastward where the rivers widen and deepen, where the flow is slower, and where water can percolate laterally for the nourishment of wells, and readily be raised to the level of the plains for purposes of irrigation. But, however, nine-tenths of the hills and mountains to the west have either been given for cultivation or have been made over to the people as communal properties, and are fast becoming utterly denuded and incapable of absorbing any moisture whatever. This arrangement, perhaps, has been made considering *the rights* of the people. But surely the rights and prosperity of the country generally must be taken into our deep consideration before we allow a few to render for ever useless the very means that Nature has adopted to make her streams and rivers perennial in their flow. But in comparison, a small rainfall on the plains of the eastern talukas suffices to produce *khuriff* crops, and the *rabi* crops sown in a moist soil will ripen in the cold weather with simply the help of dew. Now if we acknowledge that subsoil waters in their flow obey exactly the same natural laws that surface waters do and such is the case—there would, from the lofty hills and mountains stretching eastward were they forest-clad, be a slow, unseen subsoil flow of waters to the plains, and it is this natural unseen fertilizing subterranean supply that trees on the plains, in the performance of one of their most exalted functions, can bring to the surface, and in the form of dew render moist the air and soil for the benefit of crops. Nature made of the hills and mountains a source of supply of water, of wood, and of pasture land. To each portion of a country Nature has traced its path. With a short-sighted policy we have cultivated and otherwise denuded the mountains and hills and thus raised the beds of rivers and reduced the flow of streams. No longer either on the occasion of a large or deficient rainfall is water naturally absorbed in the soil of the mountains which is being swept off the underlying rock into the streams and rivers, nor are immense deep-seated reservoirs under the high rock now formed—the roots of trees possess the power to disintegrate and open the rock for the passage of water—to be thus stored and given off slowly through some fissure or flaw possibly distant, and at a lower and, convenient level. Artificial irrigation can supplement the natural irrigation of a country, but it can never be an efficient substitute for natural irrigation. No scheme that man can devise can in the least degree compare with the grand scheme naturally planned by which it was intended that this tropical country, by means of forests and trees, should be abundantly watered. E. W. L. MORANT,

Poona, Sept. 7. Revenue Survey.

THE RAINFALL CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having now elicited from Mr. Morant all the arguments (for he has given no facts) which presumably he is able to urge in support of his theory of rainfall, those of your readers who have followed the discussion are in a position to arrive at an independent opinion as to how far Mr. M. has been able to defend his theory against adverse criticism based upon facts, and observation. The facility with which Mr. M., when pressed on one point, shifts his ground to another, renders a re-capitulation of the principal facts and arguments adduced by both sides necessary in order to a clear understanding of the subject. Mr. M., with the evident intention of placing the weight of his influence (whatever that may be) on the side of those who, arrogating to themselves an intellectual superiority far above that of ordinary mortals, show an ill-disguised contempt for everything that in any way savours of the supernatural, was by no means diffident in professing publicly his inability to understand the meaning of "prayers for rain," as to do so "under the existing condition of things (the denudation of the country of its trees) is to pray that the natural laws affecting the universe shall cease to be effective." I pointed out, in reply, the great difference between the scant rainfall of 1871 and the abundance of that of the four following years, and asked him to explain how, according to his theory, this came to pass. His answer was to the effect "that the natural conditions for a fair rainfall in Bombay still exist"—an explanation which, as I have already stated, meant nothing, and was a mere evasion of the point in question. On further consideration it seems strange to me that the utter inadequacy of such an explanation did not at once suggest itself to Mr. M. He must surely be aware of the fact, that the same natural conditions, so far as trees are concerned, have existed in Bombay for at least the last quarter of a century, and yet its rainfall presents a want of uniformity wholly inexplicable on Mr. M.'s hypothesis, showing plainly that other causes were at work than those which have been allowed a place in Mr. M.'s philosophy.

With regard to Mr. M.'s statement that his argument had reference to the treeless Deccan, it was further pointed out that the rainfalls of Poona and Sholapore presented a very marked contrast, and this in his last letter Mr. M. replies to by saying that "this communication lends assistance to the proof of his statements" as to the equalisation of rainfall. But it should here be observed, that Mr. M.'s position is very different from that with which he started. Then the stability of Nature's laws was appealed to as affording no scope for the exercise of prayer at all, while now, when brought face to face with facts which militate against that view, he falls back on the equalisation theory—a very different thing. The fact is, that the position assumed by Mr. M. with regard to this question cannot for a moment be upheld, the fall of rain depending on many causes other than those open to our observation. This has been clearly demonstrated by Mr. Glaishier and other aëronauts, who found the whole of the atmosphere to a great height to be constantly traversed by many aerial currents superimposed on each other and flowing in different and frequently in opposite directions. The capriciousness of the rainfall of India and the way in which the country has periodically suffered from famine might have suggested to any careful observer that this is a matter which is largely dependent on causes entirely beyond human control. Take, for example, the years A. D. 1787, 1792, 1804, 1818, 1824, 1832, 1855, which are memorable as years of famine in the Deccan. In 1792 and 1824 no rain fell in the Poona districts till October, the consequence being the failure of the Khureef crops. Besides Poona, the districts of Nuggur, Khandesh, and Sholapore, also suffered in the latter year. The famine of 1804 was general over the whole Deccan, while those of 1818, 1832 and 1855 were confined to the Sholapore taluka. I have confined myself to the Deccan, but a similar condition of things could be shown with regard to Guzerat and Sind. Such facts speak for themselves, and should at least have the effect of demonstrating how little room is left for dogmatising with reference to a matter of which so little is known and to which so much uncertainty is attached. In this connection, I would commend to Mr. M.'s careful attention the following remarks by Dr. McCosh: "There are departments of nature in which every property of matter in operation has been discovered by science, but in which it is absolutely impossible, owing to the way in which the laws cross each other and the objects are crowded together, for the shrewdest sagacity to anticipate the future. We know many of the causes by which the motion of the winds is determined, but no one can tell how these winds will blow at any given time. Though we had ascertained all the laws of meteorology, we should not thereby be nearer the discovery of the weather at any particular time or place. 'Not one of the agents,' says Humboldt in the Cosmos, 'such as light, heat, the elasticity of vapours, and electricity, which perform so important a part in the aerial ocean, can exercise any influence, without the result produced being speedily modified by the simultaneous intervention of all the other agents. The confusion of appearances often becomes inextricable, and forbids the hope of ever being able to see, except within the narrowest limits, the changes of the atmosphere, the foreknowledge of which possesses such an interest, with reference to the cultivation of orchards and fields, to navigation and generally to the pleasures and welfare of mankind.'" Nothing so forcibly illustrates the positions here advanced as the apparently fitful and unequal manner in which rain is distributed over the globe. Take, for instance, the disastrous floods of 1875 in our own island home, which, with all its imperfections of weather, we hold so dear. Even in the month of December last the rainfall in London was 5·82 inches, being 3 times the average fall in the month for the last 60 years, and exceeding by 16 per cent. the very heaviest rainfall in December during that period. In travelling through the Continent in March last, I observed that while in Italy very little rain appeared to have fallen, the rainfall in France had been very heavy, some parts of the country being flooded for miles around.

Having said all that is necessary on the subject of rainfall, I will now say a few words as to why I advocate the planting of trees. Mr. M. is evidently highly exuberant over the idea that he has scored a point against me on account of my admission that I am as great an advocate for the planting of trees as he is himself. But surely a moment's consideration would have suggested several obvious reasons for this admission. Looked at from an æsthetic point of view, trees may be said to be the very life and soul of all the romantic scenery in the world. What would Scotland or Switzerland be were its rocks, glens, mountains, rivers and waterfalls not clad with the stately fir and pine, the weeping willow and the dusky alder? What would the fine old mansions of our fatherland be without their avenues of chesnuts and sycamores? And may it not be added, what would our cemeteries, now so tastefully laid out, be without the cypress and other trees planted in each little plot by the friends of the departed? These considerations are equally applicable to India where trees, besides being ornamental, afford to every village labourer a grateful shade and cool retreat from the fiery noonday sun—and to my mind go far to account for the way in which trees have been planted and cherished in eastern as well as western countries from the earliest antiquity. Commercial and other reasons might also be urged for the planting of trees, but these being so obvious, need not be detailed.

This letter is already longer than I had anticipated, but I cannot conclude without dealing briefly with the question of prayer. Looked at apart from the Bible altogether, it appears to me that the onus of proving that prayer is of no avail—that is, that it is not a necessity of man's nature, lies on those who make the assertion. With them it rests to explain the universality of prayer in some form or other among all peoples in all ages of the world. Whence, I ask, has this instinct, for so the universality of prayer proves it to be, been derived, and what use is it designed to serve if the rigidity of the laws of Nature afford no scope for its exercise? It is no answer to this question to point, as one of your correspondents has done, to the various ways, some of which are certainly ludicrous enough, by which men of different creeds, as lately seen, find an outlet for this instinct—for like every other part of man's nature, it may have many false but can only have one true counterpart. As Guizot has well remarked, "there is a sentiment to be found under diverse forms among all men, the sentiment of the need of some external succour, of a support to the human will, of a force which may lend its force and strength to our necessity. And as the visible world and human society do not respond always to our wishes, as they are infected with the same insufficiency which we find in ourselves, the mind goes beyond the visible world and abandons human relations for the support which it needs, the religious sentiment develops itself and man addresses himself to God." So much for the necessity of prayer. As to its answer I would observe, that it is unreasonable to suppose that any one who believes in the existence of a God who overrules all things, can doubt his ability to interfere among the physical agents which lie beyond that limit to which human sagacity can trace the operation of law. I do not enter on the question of prayer from a Scriptural point of view, as this matter has not entered directly into the discussion.

In conclusion, I would add that the views I have been combating are now, I believe, pretty prevalent only because it is the fashion to be so at present. But as Sir Richard Temple has so pointedly alluded to Providence in his recent resolution on the famine, I daresay the fashion will change, and that we shall soon see in your columns learned disquisitions on such subjects as were reasoned by Milton's fallen spirits in Pandemonium, namely—

Providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute.

Thanking you for inserting my former letters, and trusting you will insert this my last one, although somewhat long,—Yours truly, M. D.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of Pailies ꝑ Re.	ꝑ one Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of Pailies ꝑ Re.	ꝑ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	2½	49	Jeerasal	2	65
Pisi	2¾	38	Bengal	2¾	62
Bunsi	2¾	57	Inferior quality	...	62
			Patni	2¾	49
GRAM—			OODID—		
Jumbusuri	3	41	Nagpore	3¼	37
Ghati	3¼	37	Gogari	3	40
Surati	...	35	Cawnpore	3	35
Kurrachee	3¾	33½	MUG—		
			Cutchee	2½	60
BAJREE—			Kurrachee	2¾	52
Mulkapuri	2½	50	DAL—		
Kurrachee	3	44	Surti Toor dal.	2	60
JOWAREE—			Dry ditto.	2¾	45
Bardi	3¼	37	Gram dal	2¾	42
Surati	2¾	48			

16 pailies make 1 phara, and 8 pharas make 1 candy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, SEPT. 10.

A return of all the arms possessed by the population of Cabul has been called for, and all such produced are to be sent to the arsenal for repairs. In durbar, the question has been discussed, how best to secure the Khyber Pass. Opinions were unanimous, to leave it in the charge of the Khyberees, and to aid them in its defence when required, keeping troops at Ali Musjid and the neighbourhood of Jumrood, but keeping the bulk of the troops on the side of Khelat, to be ready for any emergency.

The army assembled at Kandahar is well equipped and in admirable order.

Constant correspondence passes between the Khelat chiefs and Cabul, complaining of the English taking permanent possession of the country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CAPITULATION OF NICKSIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The news from Vienna, that the fortress of Nicksis had capitulated, has been fully confirmed.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

A Russian official despatch states, that the army commanded by the General Duke Alexander (the Czarewich) has been withdrawn from Rustchuk in order to take up new positions.

FIGHTING BEFORE PLEVNA.

On the night of the 6th instant, the Russians arrived before Plevna, and under cover of the darkness constructed siege works unobserved on the heights around the town. On the 7th inst. the bombardment of the place was commenced and kept up continuously until yesterday morning, when the Russian left wing occupied the southern heights with the loss of 500 men, and the Russian right wing and centre approached to within 1,300 yards of the enemy's entrenchments. The cannonade throughout has been furious.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10

The head-quarters of the Russian army in Bulgaria have been transferred to Kadenica, between Bulgreni and Poredin.

The head-quarters of Prince Charles and the Roumanian army have been established at Poredin.

No further news has been received respecting the movements of Mehemet Pasha or Suleiman Pasha.

Advices from the seat of war in Asiatic Turkey state, that the Russian siege artillery has commenced arriving at Kurukdara.

LONDON, SEPT. 8, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5d.
Exchange on India	1.8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	88¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105½
Bar Silver	54½

About £250,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.
Arrivals—Arden and Clutha.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect)..	10th—11 30 a.m.	0 34
Turkey (do.)..	10th— nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.)..	10th— 1 55 p.m.	0 52
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect.)		
" Turkey (do.)..	9th— 5 40 a.m.	23 40
„ Suez (do.)..	10th— 1 28 p.m.	2 32
FROM CHINA—		
Via Singapore (perfect.)	10th— 5 20 p.m.	1 48

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	0	36	0	5
„ Kurrachee..	0	6	0	1
„ Madras	0	37	0	39

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 10.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 82, min. 75, W. B. 78, bar. 29 94.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 3, ther. 79, bar. 30-1. Fall of rain 38 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-25 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., W. S. W. Fall of rain 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. 96, bar. 29 95.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. light, ther. 85. Fall of rain 54 cents.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Monday, Sept. 10, up to 6 a.m.	0 5	0 8	0 9
Previously registered	58 51	48 16	57 4
Total up to date	58 56	48 24	57 13
Fall up to 10th Sept. 1876	45 97	46 67	53 54

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Do.	„ 6 „ „	1s. 9¼d.	„
Credits	„ 3 „ „	1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.	„
Do.	„ 6 „ „	1s. 9⅜d. to 1s. 9 7-16d.	„
Documents	„ 3 „ „	1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 5-16d.	„

WE learn that in consequence of the pressure of work at Simla, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot returns thither at once, so as to be some days in advance of the Viceroy. His Excellency takes charge of the famine portfolio.

WE learn that telegrams have been received in Bombay reporting an unprecedented fall of rain last week over a large portion of Kutch. Much anxiety was felt regarding the fate of that province, which this gratifying news will now allay.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL, as the presiding Commissioner in the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, has had recently under his consideration the peculiar circumstances under which a claim to the amount of Rs. 1,99,084 was made by one Mahomed Nubbee Khan on the estate of an insolvent, Aga Mahomed Rahim Khan Shirazee. One Mahomed Ismail Khan, a native of Persia, had been residing at Paris some forty years till his death, which occurred in August 1868, and had been for a series of years in the receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 2,000 granted to him by the British Government and made payable at Bombay. In 1835, with the sanction of Government, he appointed the insolvent as his agent for the receipt of the pension monies. The latter regularly received the pension, and from time to time remitted sums of money to Mahomed Ismail at Paris, to his wife at Yezd, in Persia, and to other persons according to instructions received by him as agent to Mahomed Ismail Khan, to whom he furnished an account in 1837 and again in August 1845, the latter account showing a balance of Rs. 1,75,484 due to the principal. The insolvent drew the pension up to February 1847, when the Bombay Government declined to recognise him any longer, and Messrs. Forbes and Co. were appointed in his stead at the instance of the pensioner. In 1850, Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, the agent, who had not settled his account with Mahomed Ismail, filed a petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, a previous petition having been dismissed in 1847; but he wholly omitted from his schedule the claim of Mahomed Ismail. Exclusive of this, there was among others one claim against him for eleven lakhs, for which a decree had been pronounced. Instead of giving up any property, he alleged that he possessed none, and he did not make over a single rupee to the Official Assignee. The fact was, he had collected all the property he could, which was sent away by a ship that sailed for Persia. As it was notorious that he was possessed of very large landed property in Bombay, his petition was dismissed. Attempts were made by creditors holding decrees to sequester some of the properties. Claimants then rose up on every side under conveyances from the insolvent, but those conveyances were nearly all set aside after enquiry as colourable and fraudulent. The estate is still in the hands of the Official Assignee at Bombay, who opposed the claim of Mahomed Nubbee, sole executor of the pensioner who died at Paris, at the instance of creditor on the schedule. The insolvent having made away with his property in Bombay, no assets were available for distribution among the creditors until 1875, in which year the Official Assignee, by compromising a suit, secured a sum of Rs. 65,000. It was contended for the Official Assignee against the present claimant that the insolvent was discharged of his liability to Mahomed Ismail, the pensioner; but upon a consideration of the whole case, his Lordship held that the claim was not barred, and that Mahomed Nubbee Khan was entitled to participate in the assets of the insolvent, and to receive a dividend thereon rateably with the other creditors without disturbing any former dividend; and his Lordship directed the Official Assignee—in fact the creditor who set him in motion to oppose this claim—to pay to the claimant the costs of the enquiry.

WE announced yesterday, by a telegram from Calcutta, that the fortunate drawer of Silvio in the Umballa St. Leger Sweep was a gentleman in Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. His name we now learn is Sinclair. A telegram was received in Calcutta early on Friday morning, from Lord William Beresford, offering Rs. 30,000 for the ticket, when the name of the owner could be ascertained, and the offer has been accepted.

IT is to be hoped, says the Lahore paper, that the successful drawers in the St. Leger Sweep at Umballa will be more generous in their instincts than were the prize winners in the Derby lottery, who one and all ignored the labour which the Honorary Secretary, Captain Kinchant, had gone through, in carrying out the scheme. The work which this officer had to do was most troublesome and incessant—the correspondence part of it alone being something beyond belief. The work of carrying out the St. Leger Sweep to a successful termination has been little less, and we hope that Captain Kinchant's services will not be forgotten. We would suggest to all who made money by the Derby Sweep, and to all who will make money by the St. Leger one—to club together and present Captain Kinchant with a cup and a couple of handsome chargers. His gallant regiment returns shortly to England, and the chargers would be an appropriate and well-deserved gift.

IT is related of M. Blanc, the "King" of Monaco, that he used to say, "Whoever gains once in his life at roulette is ruined; he who breaks a bank is sure to blow his brains out one day." We have heard cynics say much the same pleasant thing about winners of the great Umballa Sweeps; but instead of agreeing with them, we always wished that fate would give us such an excellent opportunity for destruction as winning the £15,000 or £20,000 that somebody is now bound to win every year through his luck.

THE *Englishman*:—Unpleasant inferences regarding the condition of the Calcutta Post Office are likely to be suggested to the public by the case of Jiban Kisto Mittra and others *versus* Saroda Prosad Ghosal and others. The Court expressed pretty plainly its opinion that the evidence disclosed the existence of a conspiracy, to which the Treasurer and the Post Master of Calcutta were parties, to enable the former to appropriate to his own use Government paper of the value of Rs. 5,000 deposited by him as security, instead of restoring it to its rightful owners, who had given notice of their lien on it to the Post Master. What may have been the Post Master's motive for the part he took in this notorious proceeding, we cannot pretend to say. Those who choose to speculate on the point will probably find a suspicious circumstance in the fact that the Treasurer was somewhat heavily in debt to the Post Master, for whom he acted in the capacity of banker Whether the Post Master was a mere tool in the matter, or whether he was a conscious accessory to the dishonest conduct of his subordinate, it is equally evident that the sort of relation existing between him, in common with other Post Office officials, and the Treasurer, is fraught with temptation, and, therefore, opposed to the public interests.

A MOST determined suicide was committed at Calcutta on Thursday morning. The son of a respectable native shroff at Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall's, through causes which have not yet been ascertained, took a large dose of opium, and when it was discovered that he was fast succumbing to the effects, an attempt was made to approach him. But so determined was he to die that he warned every one off, pointing to a loaded pistol and a drawn sword by his side, which he threatened to use on anybody who would dare to render assistance or call in medical aid. This catastrophe has caused a great sensation, as the young man, who was only 24 years of age, was very popular, and his father is highly respected.

ANOTHER serious accident has taken place at the rink at Simla. Last week a lady fell and broke her arm.

THE Behar paper says that Mr. Eyre, Deputy Magistrate, Bhaugulpore, has been suspended, pending enquiry into certain grave charges against him.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society and its auxilaries have translated the Bible into forty-five of the languages of India. The number of separate translations itself amounts to 93.

THE following letter, written by a native under the fear and terror of approaching famine, will probably be regarded as one of the most curious productions that the present calamity has originated. It is dated Banda, August 24:—"It grieves and pains me beyond extent and measure to bring to your notice the miserable state in which we are for want of rain. To-day is the 24th of August and we have had no rain as yet: only two or three showers. The heat is very galling, oppressive, intense, intolerable, unsupportable, and insufferable. The people are much alarmed. The *kharif* is a total failure; the Hindus and Mahomedans are offering prayers for rain. The former are feeding the Brahmins and distributing alms to the poor. They are performing every kind of *puja*, *hom*, *jug*, &c., and have closed the door of Rameshwar Mahadev's temple on the Banda hill, and pouring there thousand *gharas* of water. On the other hand, the Mahomedans are carrying their alms and shaddas through the city, bewailing, bemoaning, beating their breasts, and crying Hossein-Hossein, Ali-Ali, Sayad-Sayad, Dulha-Dulha as they do usually during the Mohurrum, and are distributing bread and grain to the poor. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans are moreover performing every kind of penances. Some are lying under the sun; some are sitting with blazing fires around them; some are embracing the prickly trees; some are hanging under the trees having their legs uppermost and their heads below. But I am very sorry to say that as yet all these have proved inefficacious. Surely a terrible and disastrous famine is apprehended. In the day and night nothing is to be heard now but the complaint for want of rain. Another thing—it is said that the cattle in some villages are dying by scores from eating the withered jowar plants. Strange phenomena are talked of here. On the evening of the 17th inst. a phenomenon was seen here. The whole moon suddenly became of smart verdigris colour, and remained so for a whole hour, then relapsing to its former reddish colour; there were then no clouds in the sky. We are also seeing here every day a very brilliant and fire-like star. It rises at about 11 o'clock in the night (east), and sets at about 4 a.m. in the south. It is regarded here by the people as the bearer of some evil omen. Fire-balls or meteors are seen falling here every night by scores. Some one asserts that he has seen a large fiery sword rising in the sky at about 2 o'clock in the night on the 19th, and another a comet. About these two latter your correspondent knows nothing, nor can he assure you of the correctness of the information; but of the former three he is sure, as he has seen, and is seeing, them every day. The war between the Turks and the Russians; the massacre in Bulgaria; the famine in Madras and Bombay; the long continued drought in other parts of India; the bloody rain in Haidrabad and Pratabgarh; the falling of a meteor in the shape of a puppy in Shahurghatty in Gaya; the appearance of a black circle around the sun in Puna; the total eclipse of the moon and various other instances too numerous to be enumerated, taking place in other parts of the globe, are all considered and regarded by the Mahomedans and others as ominous of the approach of the Day of Judgment."

Now that seasons of drought are becoming of such constant recurrence in this country, it would be as well if the superintendents of our botanical gardens would turn their attention to a tree, said to have been lately discovered in the forests near the town of Moyobamba, in Peru, called by the Indians "tamia-caspi," or "rain tree," which possesses remarkable properties. This wonderful vegetable production, we are told, absorbs the moisture of the atmosphere, which it concentrates, and subsequently pours forth from its leaves and branches in a perfect shower, and in such quantity that, in many cases, the surrounding soil is converted into a bog. We are further informed that it possesses this singular power to a greater degree during the hot, dry weather, when the rivers are at their lowest, and the water most scarce.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, "When I take up the (London) *Guardian*, and find its columns filled week after week with passionate controversies as to the right position of the priest at the altar, the colour or shape of the robes that he should wear, and the thousand other minutiæ over which Anglican churchmen are fighting with such unseemly violence, I turn with a sigh to the pure and undefiled "ceremonial" of the Apostle, and note that the only robe he cared for was the robe that the prayers of the widow and the fatherless wore for him, while his "ritual" was a Christian life unspotted by the world. What the issue of this gross and fierce conflict over postures and vestments will be, God only knows: but the most casual observer can hardly fail to be struck with the shocking preponderance it has obtained in the Church, over the great questions of practical godliness and a life of charity."

THE *Times'* Vienna correspondent, writing on the 14th August, says:—"It is rumoured that General Ignatieff's indisposition is a feint, and that he has suddenly fallen into disgrace. You are aware that the passage of the Balkans was mainly resolved on by his advice, his assurance, it is said, being that with the Turks anything might be ventured upon. Now, he certainly knows the Turks, but events have belied his assertion, and the Russian Government says, moreover, that it has been misled on certain other points concerning the state of things in Turkey. All this seems to have contributed to dim the reputation of the man who appeared all powerful some weeks ago."

OF the 24 Corps d'Armee of the Russian Field Army, 15 are either in Bulgaria and on the Black Sea, or being mobilized for the purpose of reinforcing the troops stationed in these localities. Four guard the Armenian frontier, two Poland, one is in the Caucasus, one in Central Asia, and one on the Baltic. In addition to the Regulars, there are 100,000 Cossacks. These troops, already having to fall back upon the raw recruits of the general levy and the impending conscription to fill up gaps, the Turks flatter themselves that this untrained ingredient in the Russian Army will shortly become large enough to reduce the fighting capacities of the Czar's forces to their own level. The calculation (says the *Times'* correspondent) is somewhat faulty, Russia having begun the war with at least twice as many trained soldiers as Turkey; but if the Russian Generals really find it unavoidable to pit the bayonet against the fire of breechloaders, the Turkish estimate of their troops will daily become more consistent with fact.

Apropos of the large number of respectable young Englishmen who have been induced by highly-coloured descriptions of the Turks to try their fortunes in Constantinople, it is quite time that some firm, kind friend should take them by the hand. Some have come hoping for commissions in the Army, others in the Gendarmerie, and others in the Navy under Hobart Pasha. All have been bitterly disappointed, and it is no secret that some are suffering the bitterest privations in consequence. Tenderly reared, men of good social position at home, ex-officers of our Army, who, as brave as English soldiers always are, have been for weeks hiding themselves in shabby lodgings, thinking themselves lucky if they get one meal in two days, and keeping their poverty as gallantly secret as the Spartan boy did the stolen fox.

A CORRESPONDENT, in describing the appearance of Constantinople, mentions the following circumstances:—"Among the most prominent of the promenaders when I was there was a gentleman in the very showy uniform of the Polish Legion. Of all the shallow tricks which this war has given birth to, the 'Polish and Hungarian Legion' was perhaps the most audacious. One hundred and twenty men of all sorts of nationalities except Polish were induced to order fine clothes and accept commissions in this promising corps, which was started by a sanguine individual who got the ear of the Turks. Arrived at Shumla, the gallant gentlemen asked to be introduced to the men they were to command, and who were said to have preceded them. Of course these could not be found, and as a force in which every man was a commissioned officer could scarcely take the field with promise, the corps thawed, melted, and dissolved itself, every man who had not "torn up his clothes" quietly slipping off his uniform and reappearing as a civilian. Several highly-respectable young Englishmen, who had come to Constantinople hoping to get a commission in the Turkish army, were inveigled into enrolling themselves in this brilliant corps. Of course, they laugh heartily at it now. One sold me his captain's uniform the other day for a sovereign, and I intend to keep it as a *souvenir* of the bloodless band."

A NORTH-EAST wind has delayed the setting sail of the "Cleopatra Needle" obelisk. It is encased in its air-tight iron covering, and has been rolled down to the sea beach at Alexandria. If it floats, as is expected, in shallow water, it will be taken into harbour, ballasted, keeled, and decked, and, with a rudder and one or two sails and a cabin for the crew, this strange boat will be taken in tow by a large steamer, to be brought through the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay to the Thames. Should the Government not provide a vessel, it is contemplated to engage a private steamship of 1,000 tons. For dignity's sake a royal ship will perhaps convoy the cylindrical barge laden with its single stone, although in the present state of fleets and politics there is little fear that the obelisk will become prize of war.

IN an article in the *Contemporary Review* for August, Mr. Curzon estimates the cost of racing in England—the direct cost, without betting—at £673,950 a year. It is nearly impossible, he calculates, that a racer should recoup its owner out of stakes alone:—"Taking the returns of a recent year as a fair average one, we find that forty-four persons won from £200 to £300 each, forty five gained sums ranging from £300 to £500, sixty won amounts ranging from £500 to £994, and sixty-three persons won sums of £1,000 and upwards. In that year (1874) 1,965 horses competed, which gives an average of over nine horses to those we have scheduled as winners; the nine horses would cost, in interest and keep, over £2,350, so that the larger number of those who run their horses, if they did not bet, must have been greatly out of pocket." The temptation, consequently, is to bet, and betting has become, Mr. Curzon thinks, "a huge social nuisance."

THE Pope is evidently making an effort to restore the power which his predecessors enjoyed among the European potentates in the Middle Ages. The strength of the effort may be judged by the following extract from the Vatican organ, the *Voce Della Verita*. That paper says it is the "indispensable duty of French Catholics to act so as to emancipate themselves in due time from the incubus of the hybrid Republic and proclaim the restoration of the hereditary, legitimate Monarchy." France would then conclude natural alliances with Austria and England, now going astray in egoism and Utilitarianism. Henry V. would address a friendly voice to the Czar, and the War would cease as if by enchantment. In any other case a terrible doom will come upon Europe. France will be the first victim, Austria the next, and lastly, "astute Albion,"—who will be punished for the fate she would not exert herself to avert from Denmark, the German Confederation, Sicily, and Bulgaria. "The act of the 16th of May, if it does not go to the root of the matter, if it does not contain the principle of the restoration of Legitimite Monarchy, will be unmeaning. France and Europe anxiously await from President MacMahon the sentence of life or death."

HERE is an interesting cutting from a recent Irish paper:—"July 27, at Crossghard, Wicklow Gap, County Wexford, the wife of Mr. Michael Darcy, of twins (son and daughter), being the fourth year in succession in having twins." There should be no scarcity of Darcys hereafter.

BOMBAY.

THE Italian mail steamer Persia left Aden for Bombay yesterday at noon.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.—We hear that between four and five hundred tickets have been sold in this Sweep, and that the numbers are expected to reach close upon six hundred before the time of closing at five to-day.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The nomination of Vice-Admiral Sergio de Souza to the post of Governor General of Portuguese India has been confirmed, and the title Count of Vargas has been conferred on him. It is stated that two of his sons, who are officers in the Portuguese army, will accompany the Governor to Goa.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—On Friday night last, a Hindoo woman, aged 24 years, the wife of a grain dealer, named Ramjee Khimjee, residing at Kojah Street, was taken suddenly ill with vomiting and purging, and expired within two hours of her illness. Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee, who was sent for by deceased's relatives, was of opinion that she had swallowed some irritant substance, from the effects of which she met her death. It appears that deceased and her husband did not live on good terms, and deceased also was not on friendly terms with her sister-in-law, the wife of one Waljee. A Coroner's inquest was held on view of the body of the deceased, but was adjourned for further inquiry to the 22nd instant. A *post mortem* examination of the body was ordered by the Coroner to be made.

RAIN.—The entire province of Sind has, we believe, been saved from a further rise in prices and a painful state of scarcity for several months by a timely fall of rain. At Sukkur we hear that four inches of rain have been gauged, and from there to Hydrabad rain has fallen in some places heavily. Kotree has also participated, and Joongshai and Tatta where roads are described as being under water. At the Mulleer rain has fallen plentifully, and though in Kurrachee we have only had about half an inch, the heavens are overcast and we may expect a downfall very soon.—*Beacon.*

THE Station Ball at Frere Hall takes place on the 6th inst., in honour of the departure of the Commissioner, Sir W. Merewether. Upwards of one hundred residents have subscribed. Sir William will enter the ball-room about 10 o'clock, and will be received by the stewards of the ball. After supper several speeches will be made, and, last but not least, such a grand cotillion is to be danced as Frere Hall never before has witnessed. The whole affair promises to be highly successful.—*Id.*

THERE is a likelihood that some young ladies will present themselves for the next Matriculation Examinations in Bombay. The *Educational Record* does not think the University Acts will allow this, as the pronouns in those Acts are always in the masculine gender. But this is ordinarily understood to include the other sex, unless something in the subject matter forbids it. "He that seeketh, findeth." "The reader will make *his* own comments."—*The Bombay Guardian.*

SERVANTS.—Good masters are about as rare as good servants. Some change their servants constantly, finding fault with all, and perhaps the chief fault is in themselves. There are obligations, on both sides; and the obligation of the master is not confined to the payment of wages. He is to have consideration for the comfort and even for the feelings of his servants. In some households the horses and even the dogs are more cared for than the servants. There should be suitable places for them to live in, and they should be allowed intervals of leisure, some little time that they can call their own, and perfection should not be demanded of them, and they should be addressed kindly rather than in dictatorial tones, and children should not be allowed to bully them. Perhaps even Christians are sometimes faulty in their treatment of servants. And it seems as though there were a special tendency for those who have been brought up in this country, to be imperious towards servants, perhaps without being aware of it. Perhaps if we had a registry office for masters, and certificates were to be given, few would be entitled to receive them. You engage a servant and at the end of the month he will be entitled to his wages, but perhaps he has nothing now; how is he to live this first month? He will borrow at a high rate of interest, and it may be long before he gets out of the money-lender's books. Should you not help him at the start, pay him weekly for a while and tide him over the difficulty? He will soon find out that he has a good master, and do his best to be thought a good servant. Of course there are some who will abuse the kindness shown them; nevertheless this is the more excellent way. As for the new law for masters and servants, it strikes us that it is chiefly favourable to those who, like ourselves, have no servants. Perhaps some one may here remark that it is easy for those to preach who have no servants, and we admit that the remark is not without force.—*Id.*

THE POLO MATCH.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* XII. LANCERS.

THE polo match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the XII. Lancers teams, which took place yesterday evening on the Parade Ground beyond the Gymkhana, afforded an opportunity of witnessing some of the best play that has ever been seen in this city. Bombay is proud of its Polo team, and in spite of the high reputation their opponents have brought with them from England, the majority of Bombayites were inclined to the opinion that their townsmen would gain the day. The result, however, belied their expectations; the Lancers, in spite of the fact that they rode inferior ponies, playing magnificently, and winning the match by four goals to two. Play commenced about five minutes to five o'clock, the Bombay team hitting towards the Gymkhana pavilion. The game was hotly contested, the ball being driven from side to side and from end to end of the ground, and two or three times, a goal was very nearly being scored. At length, after fifteen minutes' warm play, the first goal was secured for the Lancers by Mr. Case, who got the ball in his possession near the goal, when none of the Bombay men appeared to be near, and dribbled it between the flags. The second goal was made more quickly, and again fell to the Lancers, being scored by Captain Poole, but not before what seemed from the tent to be an easy chance of a goal for Bombay had been missed by Mr. Young. The third goal was fought for might and main on both sides, the Bombay team especially working very hard to make up their lost ground. Some magnificent play resulted in Mr. Remington getting the ball away from near the centre of the ground by a back-handed blow, and, following it up with a splendid run, he won the first goal for Bombay. The ball having been again placed in the middle of the ground, on the word "go" being given, Mr. Craigie, of the Bombay team, took it through the Lancers with a rush, and ran with it straight towards the goal. He was hotly pursued, however, and in the hurry failed to keep the ball quite in line, so that it passed just outside of the flags. The opportunity was lost, and the next goal was scored by the Lancers, who also secured another a little later, the match concluding at four goals to one. It was noticeable that the Lancers played very well together, and that the Bombay men, though Mr. Remington, Mr. Graham, Mr. Craigie, and Mr. Young—the first three especially—showed some very fine individual play, were deficient in this respect.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 10TH, 1877.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Judge.)

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced yesterday, when, though no cases were tried in consequence of the day being observed as a Hindoo holiday, the learned Judge attended and took the pleadings of some of the prisoners. The following pleaded guilty:—

David Garwood Price, an American, 26 years of age, charged with having, while employed as a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, on the 7th of July last, stolen Rs. 737, belonging to that Company, from a treasury box in his van.

Govind Canoo, a Hindoo, 32 years of age, charged with having been already convicted, in January last, by Mr. Cooper, of theft, and also with having, on the 10th of July, stolen a *loogda* belonging to Luxmee, woman.

Babajee Arjoon, a Hindoo, 40 years of age, charged with having been already convicted, on the 10th of January last, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, of theft, and also with having, on the 11th of July, stolen a *cumlee* (blanket) belonging to Gungaram Bowanjee.

Govind Balloo, a Hindoo, 40 years of age, charged with having been convicted on the 17th of August, 1876, by Mr. Cooper, of theft, and also with having, on the 10th of July last, stolen a *handa* from the house of Godon Toolsee.

Heerjee Rustomjee, a Parsee, 30 years of age, charged with having committed criminal breach of trust by misappropriating Rs. 15,000, belonging to the firm of Bunsilal Hamichund, by whom he was employed.

Govind Crustne, a Hindoo, charged with having been convicted, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on the 4th of July 1876, of theft, and also with having, on the 2nd September inst., stolen a piece of cloth from the shop or godown of Yakoob Juma.

Delawar Lalshaw, *alias* Delawar Lalkhan, a Mahomedan, charged with having been convicted, by Mr. Cooper, on the 9th September, 1876, of theft, and also with having, on the 21st August last, stolen a *dhotur* from the house of Maroti Rama.

Rama Bapoo, a Hindoo, charged with having, during the month of July last, he being employed in H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, stolen certain quantities of silver, weighing 763 tolas, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

The trial of prisoners will be proceeded with this (Tuesday) morning, and sentences will also, probably, be passed on those who pleaded guilty yesterday.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT BANGALORE.

YESTERDAY morning had quite a gala dawning. The railway station, if not all, Bangalore, was *en fete*. At an early hour all the troops in garrison, including the local Volunteer Corps, marched out of barracks and wended their way to the several spots marked out for them along the route which the Viceroy was to take from the railway station to Government House. A full company of H. M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters, with band and colours, was stationed at the entrance to the station, as a guard of honour. The whole route from the station up to the very gates of Government House was lined with troops, the Hussars being the last, near Mr. Saunders' residence. A field battery of Artillery was drawn up on the maidan. Without the station, every available rock and eminence was occupied by a motley throng of the dusky population, interspersed by groups of Europeans and Eurasians who had not the privilege of tickets to the platform. Within, the station platform was rendered gay with bunting and pots of flowers and foliage plants. The floor of the platform itself was laid with scarlet cloth; and so every thing wore quite a holiday appearance, as unlike a famine stricken region as it was possible to make it. At half past eight, the special slowly rolled into the station. Mr. Saunders, Mr. Gordon, Colonel Pearse, General Elmhirst, Colonel Bruce, Colonel Wallace and all the other leading civil and military authorities of the station, and a large number of the members of the Native Commission, were present; and there was a fair sprinkling of ladies amongst the crowd. Mr. Saunders received Lord Lytton at the door of the great saloon carriage and escorted his lordship to the carriage waiting outside. His lordship was dressed in ordinary mourning costume, and there was nothing to distinguish him but the badge of the Star of India, worn on the right lappet of his coat. On reaching the coach awaiting him at the back of the station the Viceroy was saluted by the company of the 45th Regiment, the band played "God save the Queen," and the coach whirled away to Government House in the midst of the thunder of the Artillery on the Polo maidan. There was no cheering or demonstration of any kind. The last Viceroy who visited Bangalore was Lord Dalhousie, some thirty or thirty-five years ago. The present generation is happy in welcoming a nobleman of Lord Lytton's reputation and position, but, unfortunately, amidst the saddest and gloomiest circumstances.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

BISHOP COPLESTON AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARIES.

THE following statement of the Bishop of Ceylon probably forms the basis of the negotiation attempted on behalf of the Bishop with the Tamil Cooly Mission Committee in Kandy:—

The peculiar *Status* of Missionaries and some other Clergy (not being Colonial Chaplains) in this Diocese, not being recognized by law so that, in consequence of the facility with which Licenses may be withdrawn, much is left to the discretion of the Bishop which it were well should be more closely defined, I have resolved until further notice, to be guided, in the exercise of my discretion, by the following rules which, it is believed, are in accordance with the principles of the Ecclesiastical law of England:—

(1.) The Bishop, when requested to grant a License, may require the person to attend before himself or his Commissary and may refuse without reason assigned.

(2.) The License will specify the place or district, and will hold good for that district only.

(3.) It is competent for the Bishop, in granting the License, to reserve the right of defining from time to time the limits of the districts specified.

(4.) A License once given will not be revoked until the Clergyman has had at least a fortnight's notice of the intention of the Bishop to consider his case with a view to such revocation, and also has had opportunity of showing cause before the Bishop and three or more assessors (to be hereafter described) why his License should not be revoked.

(5.) Such assessors will hear the arguments of the Clergyman accused, and advise the Bishop of their opinions. The Bishop will not necessarily follow their advice, or be obliged to state his reasons for not doing so; but their opinions, should they dissent from his decision, may be submitted to the Metropolitan on appeal.

(6.) From the decision of the Bishop so given there will be an appeal to the Metropolitan, who will hear both parties and decide without legal process; and his decision, the Bishop for his part, will regard as final.

(7.) The assessors will be the Chancellor or registrar of the Diocese, or some other Lawyer, appointed in his place; the Archdeacon, or his representative; and one or more other Clergy permanently appointed by the Bishop.

I beg you to notice that these rules bind myself only, and are announced only in order that others may know how I propose to act. I cannot claim of any one towards whom I might so act, that he should think my rule satisfactory or avail himself of the opportunities which I offer.

It is hardly necessary to point out that these rules laid down for my own guidance in a matter of discretion, do not pretend to be either an addition to or a substitute for any part of the Law.

COLONEL WOOLDRIDGE TO AND FOR THE EURASIANS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE letter by Colonel Wooldridge, which we insert below, will be read by Eurasians and Poor Whites of the better classes with much satisfaction. The former are assured that the Association intended for their welfare is only deferred, not forgotten; and both will feel that their interests during the present terrible struggle for dear life will not be neglected by English gentlemen. We cannot help thinking that gentlemen actuated by the same kindly disposition as the gallant Colonel of whom many such are to be found in Madras would considerably assist the Government if invited to act on a separate committee. We are certain that such an arrangement would give great satisfaction to the sufferers, and obviate in a great measure the difficulties in finding out the concealed distress alluded to.

To the Editor of the Madras Athenæum.

SIR,—You have heretofore so kindly allowed me to occupy a place in your columns as to induce me to hope you will again do me the favour to permit me to say a few words to and for the suffering Eurasians.

I beg to assure those numerous correspondents who have honoured me with suggestions, but who I find it impossible to answer, that I have not forgotten, neither will I forget, their painful position, nor neglect to advocate their cause when opportunities offer; but I am advised by those who are better able to judge than myself, that at the present time, with a terrible war raging in Europe and the still more terrible famine in this country occupying public attention, it would be injudicious to bring forward the Eurasian question, lest it might not receive that due consideration which the importance of the subject requires. Neither have I forgotten the "Imperial Eurasian Legion," for the time appears fast approaching when England may demand the assistance of every man who can bear arms to maintain her honour and interest: and I think that if a Legion descended from Frenchmen is accepted from Canada, England will be also too glad to accept the services of the descendants of her own true heroes who won India for the Empire.

You have on several occasions brought to the attention of the public that the famine has reached that stage which affects the better classes, and that distress and privation is increasing in intensity. This I can corroborate from personal observation, more particularly amongst the Eurasians, pensioners, civil and military, as well as those old soldiers and others who have elected to make their homes in this country. The Eurasians are principally clerks employed in public and private capacities, mechanics, or those who, like the pensioners, have retired on small fixed incomes. These little resources have been heretofore sufficient, with good management, to maintain them; but now, being unable to supplement their pittance in any way by obtaining work or otherwise, they and their families are starving. They have too much proper feeling to go to the relief camps, and will never beg—but they will die and make no sign, unless timely assistance is afforded them. I would with all diffidence represent that there are the better classes who most urgently require consideration, and who should first be relieved from the Famine Relief Fund now so generously being supplied by people of England. Great difficulty may at first be experienced in ascertaining who require help most, for the commendable pride of the Eurasian will induce him to hold out till he drops without showing his misfortune otherwise than by increasing debility and emaciation which speaks for itself or the denuded forms of the skeleton children, whose little cloaks have been sold to buy them food, accidentally catches the eye, when perchance they have secretly crawled forth to pick up scraps. Their numbers and their actual destitution and death-stricken situation can only be discovered by searching it out, and, when ascertained, relieved in that kindly manner which sympathises with an unmerited misery, shall create full confidence between giver and receiver, and in no way wound the susceptibilities of the recipients.

There are upwards of ten thousand Eurasians and Poor Whites in the Madras Presidency and Mysore—men, women, and children who will actually require judicious administration, and I would suggest that their numbers and their especial wants be ascertained and relief supplied by a sub-committee of the Famine Relief Association for the distribution of the charitable contributions from home, subject to Government supervision.

There are doubtless numbers amongst the population of India of all castes and denominations of the better classes to be also relieved, but they have their own caste regulations and advocates. My object alone in this letter is to draw attention to the pinching requirements of the Eurasians, the pensioners, and those Europeans who have retired on small incomes; and in conclusion to state my most emphatic belief that these will never be ascertained without the most active, intelligent, and untiring search.

J. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT MOVING MR. GLADSTONE.

(*Statesman.*)

THE *Saturday Reviewers* are puzzled to account for Mr. Gladstone's reference to the currency question, in his article on Egypt in the *Nineteenth Century* for August. The passage runs thus:—

"Forty years have passed since it was thought right to reform fundamentally our Municipal Corporations, but the Corporation of London, whose case called out for change much more loudly than any other, we have not yet had time or strength to touch. *Our currency*, our local Government, our liquor laws, portions even of our taxation, remain in a state either positively discreditable or at the least inviting and demanding great improvement; but for want of time and strength we cannot handle them."

The *Saturday Reviewers* who suppose the currency question to have been settled for all time by the Bank Act, exclaim:—"When Mr. Gladstone tells us parenthetically that our currency and parts of our system of taxation are altogether discreditable to us, we should be very glad if we could discover any one to his real meaning. Perhaps future magazine articles will disclose secrets which the ex-premier does not think Parliament fit to hear." Nor is Parliament *fit* to hear the currency question. It has never yet been reduced to a shape in which it could be discussed in an assembly like the House of Commons, with any advantage. This casual utterance of Mr. Gladstone's concerning the currency question has a greater importance, we believe, than even the Reviewers imagine. As our protest, *Manchester* vs. *India*, must have been in Mr. Gladstone's hands with a private letter from ourselves about the very time when he was writing this article on Egypt for the *Nineteenth Century*, it is not unreasonable to believe that it was our essay that led to the remark, as it deals at some length with the state of the English Currency law. We said therein:—

"We have imported into India the *laissez faire* incompetency of English statesmen on the subject. Puzzled by the currency problem, they long since grew impatient of the effort to master it, and for nearly twenty years past have almost openly agreed to taboo it, while sneering at those who urge the importance of its study, as currency doctors, to whom it is idle to listen. The result is, that this difficulty finds all our statesmen and publicists incompetent to express an opinion as to what should be done, and agreeing to take refuge in, and magnify *laissez faire* as statesmanship. The time is not distant, we hope, when the subject will be again studied in earnest, to eventuate in a radical change of the currency arrangements of both countries.

We hope that the genius of the great Finance Minister of the age may be directed to this subject in his present retirement. Mr. Gladstone's life has been so overwhelmed with labour, that his statement is quite true, that he has had neither "the time nor the strength" required for the mastery of the subject. His last speech on the question was made in the course of the debate on Mr. Watkin's motion in the House for a Royal Commission thereon (July 31, 1866). It showed clearly that Mr. Gladstone had not studied the subject, and it is most satisfactory to find that he is himself convinced that the problem has yet to be solved.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE-JUDGE, MEERUT.

Raja Rughobir Singh, *alias* Moha Singh, plaintiff, *versus* Rani Dharm Koer and Rani Kamla Koer, defendants.

Rughobir Singh on solemn affirmation.

Examination-in-chief.

MY name is Rughobir Singh. I am son of Raja Hurbuns Singh. I claim the restitution of the Landhoura estate against Rani Dharm Koer and Kamla Koer. I had possession of the estate on my return from Benares. Some seven or eight months after my return from Benares I fell sick. I cannot say the year. I was under the treatment of a native Hakim. During that sickness Dr. Thomson once visited me in my conscious state. I know Gamani dhobi. He drew me out from the water. I know Nuthoo Singh (recognised him in Court). He is my maternal uncle's son in *Rishta*. I had a quarrel with him. He had intimacy with my mother Komala Koer. I personally detected the crime. Hence the quarrel. The next day I turned him out of the estate (Reasat). He lived with us in the same house at Landhoura. When turned out he went to live at Mundlana. My mother had appointed him the general superintendent of the estate. Some fifteen or eighteen days after Nathoo Singh had been turned out, my mother sent word to me through Mussummat Pono *bandi* (slave girl), as also through my maternal uncle Sahib Singh that I knew nothing of the affairs of the estate, that I had not sat on the *gudda*, that Nuthoo knew all about the management of the estate, and that I must send for him, and if I did not do so, the estate will suffer. Some five or seven days after the message had been delivered by Mussummat Pono, I told my mother that she might send for Nuthoo Singh. I went with my mother to bring Nuthoo Singh. I went on horseback, and my mother in a palkee. We brought Nuthoo Singh in a palkee. I was married to Dharm Koer of Pirnugger. I was married some fourteen or fifteen years ago. The *gowna* took place three years after. After the *gowna* she remained with me at my house at Landhoura for a year or a year and a quarter. During that period I had had interviews with her, but the marriage was not consummated by sexual intercourse. I then fell sick. I speak of that last illness in which I was taken out of the water by Gomani, dhobi. Gomani, dhobi is a resident of Selimpore. I did not know him before he took me out of the water. When I was taken out of the water my consciousness had been restored so far that I pointed out to the dhobi by a sign of my hand that I was thirsty and wanted water to drink. He brought me some water in a *mohowa* leaf and poured it into my mouth. I could not drink. The dhobi then put in his finger into my mouth, and took out the cotton stuffed into it. When the cotton was taken out, water was poured into my mouth in a *dona* (cup) made of leaves. The dhobi remained with me till I drank in the water. A Gosain came up to me while the dhobi was there. The Gosain looked at me, and the dhobi left me telling the Gosain that I was Rajah Rughobir Singh of Landhoura, and that I had been brought into that state by my maternal uncle. I mean that the dhobi told the Gosain that my maternal uncle, Sahib Singh, and by relation his nephew, Nuthoo Singh had brought me in an insensible state, and had thrown me into the Ganges. The dhobi further told the Gosain that Sahib Singh and Nuthoo Singh would kill me again if they would find me alive, and that they would kill him also if they would find him with me, and so saying the dhobi asked the Gosain to take care of me. As the dhobi was leaving us I said to the Gosain "Maharaj, it would be better to ask this man his name and his residence." Whereupon the Gosain asked him, and he told his name, and his residence—viz, that his name was Gomani, and he was a resident of Selimpore. After the dhobi had left, the Gosain gave me some medicine, and when I took the medicine I vomitted and afterwards purged. That medicine restored me so far that I could sit up, and go with the Gosain to his *kotee* (hermitage) at the foot of the hills close to the Chandi Dabie. I remained there with the Gosain for seventeen or eighteen days. Q. Where did you go afterwards? *Answer*—During that period, or in fact some five or six days after my residence with the Gosain at his *kotee*, I observed at a distance some four or five sowars, and one of them came up close to the *kotee*. I recognised him to be Jumna Gir, a sowar of Landhoura; his name was not Jamna Gir, but Iwalla Gir. On my recognizing him I told the Gosain that he was a sowar of Landhoura, and had come to kill me. Gosain then concealed me in his *kotee*. After I had been concealed I overheard the Gosain asking the sowar where he had come from and what for, and the sowar replied to the Gosain that he lived on the other side of the Ganges and had come to pay his obeisance to him. The Gosain observed that he (the sowar) was a resident of Landhoura, and the sowar acknowledged that he was. The sowar then left the place. I then told the Gosain, "You see the sowars are looking after me. I am in evil days." He looked at the palm of my hand, and said "You the Sariwatee for seven-half years and the "Dhya" for two and half years." I then told the Gosain that he might keep me with him, or tell me where to go. His said "you had better conceal yourself with me or elsewhere in the jungle for seven and half years." I then left the Gosain and went over to a Byragi at the Neel Dhara, where I stopped for a month. I then left for Hurdwar, and went from Hurdwar to Rek-bi-Kesh, and from Rek-bi-Kesh to Tuppohun. I passed through all those places in about two months. From Tuppohun I roamed about the hills, wandering from place to place as a mendicant. In my wanderings I travelled through the country of the Raja of Teree and of Jafot Mandi, and ultimately came down the hills and went to Amritsar. I did not go into the town of Amritsar. I stopped at a garden outside. My wanderings from Tuppohun to Amritsar took me about two years or two years and a half. I stopped at Amritsar at that garden for five or six months. From Amritsar I went to Furreed Kote, and from Furreed Kote to Nabha. Furreed Kote and Nabha are in the territories of the Maharaja of Pattialla. From Nabha I returned to Hurdwar. I travelled over the territory of the Maharajah of Pattialla for two years or two years and half, stopping only at Furreed Kote and Nabha for five or seven days at each place. And there too I stopped outside the town. About two years and a half after I had left Amritsar, I returned to Hurdwar. At Hurdwar I bathed, and then went over to the Byragee with whom I had lived before at the Neel Dhara. I never lived at Umballa. But it so happened that I had stopped at a garden at Bhooria and a butcher was taking a cow along the road. Being a Hindoo I seized the cow from the hands of the butcher, and he had a complaint against me in the Fouzdari Court at Umballa. A thanadar and a constable apprehended me at Bhoora, and took me to Umballa. I was so sent to Umballa after I had returned a second time to Hurdwar. As I recollect that I went from Hurdwar to Saharunpore, and from Saharunpore to Bhooria [after a pause], I should say I was sent from Bhooria to Umballa on my way from Amritsar to Hurdwar. I got off in that criminal prosecution against me. I have but one wife, viz., Rani Dham Koer. I never had any other wife. I recollect what I had stated in the criminal trial against me at Saharunpore. I did state in that trial that I had been married to a woman by name Sotee, but that statement was false. At that trial I did mention her father's name as well. I stated that her father was Mehtab Singh. I was induced to make a false statement by Mr. Williams' (the District Superintendent) inferior police officer. While I was in the havalat at Saharunpore, they told me that Maha Singh, son of Khon Sing, had been mising for a long time, and that they had been in search of him, and that if I would admit that I was the same Maha Singh, and had been married to one Sotee, daughter of Mehtab Sing, they would get me off from the criminal prosecution against me and would be themselves rewarded. I did state also that I had brought a suit in the Umballa Court in the name of Moha Singh regarding a house. That statement was also false. I made that statement in *dhoka* (mistake). I did not deceive myself, but was deceived into it by others, viz., by the inferior police officers under Mr. Williams. They told me that Moha Singh had sued one Sahib Chand in the Umballa Court regarding a house, and that if I were to acknowledge that I did so identify with Moha Singh would be confirmed. I made those misstatements in *dhoka* (mistake) as also under the apprehension that I would be killed, which those police officers had threatened to do, if I would not do as they had asked me to do. I was for three years in a school at Benares. The name of the Superintendent of that school is Womesh Nath (after a little pause) Baboo Kedar Nath. I can name some of the boys with me, viz., Arjun Singh, Raja of Jounpore; Seetla Buxsh, Raja of Bustee; Koonwar Ram Singh and Koher Lutchman Singh; of Barrah. I have not since seen them, but I have written to them lately. I have not heard from them in reply. I saw Baboo Kedar Nath about two months ago at Benares, where I went to bathe at the Ganges. I thought I might as well see him, and I sent a man before to announce me. When I went there Kedar Nath came out, and we talked with each other. We recognized each other. To test me he put me two questions, one was whether the outer wall of his house stood where it was before and the other whether the stable was now where it was before. I told him that the outer wall of his house had been enlarged and that the stable had been removed. Can you say where the stable has been removed to? The stable is where it was before but it has been rebuilt. I have not seen the Rani Dharm.—*Delhi Gazette.*

(*To be continued.*)

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NAPOLEONIC FETE.

(*Times.*)

THE *fete* of the Assumption was quietly and simply celebrated on Wednesday by the Bonapartists at Chiselhurst and in Paris. In the little church on the Kentish common some 300 friends and adherents gathered together about the Empress and her son; in the church of St. Augustin at Paris there was a somewhat larger assemblage; but in neither case was any attempt made to magnify the political importance of the anniversary. It may even be thought that pains had been taken to throw this aspect of the day into the background. M. Rouher, the Duc de Padoue, and a few more of the most devoted friends of the Imperial family and supporters of the Imperial *regime* came over from Paris to Chiselhurst last week, but instead of remaining with the Prince Imperial until his *fete* day was passed they returned to celebrate it in the French capital. The gathering at Chiselhurst thus became nothing more than one of those annual *reunions* of friends such as the Old Chevalier was accustomed to see about him at St. Germains, and as continued to greet, in dwindling proportions, his sons until the last of the Stuarts passed away at Rome. Such meetings may be full of reminiscences, but they have little of the animation of hope They suggest rather that if active ambition is not dead, it is for a time at rest. By and by the moment may come. It was probably the faith of nearly every one in the Chiselhurst Chapel that it will come, and there are assuredly tens and hundreds of thousands in France that cherish this belief. It may be that it will be realized. The experience of the past throws no certain light on the future, and none can pretend to a confident assurance what may be in store for the young man who on Wednesday attained his twenty-first year; but we are simply interpreting the attitude of the most ardent Bonapartists themselves when we say that they hold it wise to refrain for a season from proclaiming the right of their Prince to the Imperial Crown of France.

We do not pretend to forecast the fortunes of the Prince Imperial. In the East personal claims would seem to be never extinct, and it has often happened that after years spent in neglect and obscurity some scion of a family that was once sovereign is discovered and brought back to restore order to a disorganized Empire. Again and again has this come to pass, so that the line of descent may be traced for generations through alternate bursts of splendour and misery. In the West also nations have sought stability in a recurrence to the Right Divine of a particular family; but the cases are rare where the same dynasty has been re-established twice. When the Commonwealth threatened to fall to pieces, we brought back Charles II. from Holland; but the English people did not care to go after that race a second time. Louis XVIII. was summoned home on the fall of the first Napoleon: but after Charles X. proved the elder branch of the Bourbons to be unteachable they were dismissed for ever. If the Comte de Chambord ever had a chance, he must now be held to have cast it away. Can it be inferred that the Prince Imperial is in the same way doomed to permanent exclusion, since his father was the second Napoleon discarded by France? Such a conclusion would be a rash inference from an imperfect analogy. The Napoleonic position is radically different from that of other dynasties. Other Houses rest their claims on some Right Divine of an origin too sacred to be explored. Some semi-mythical hero perhaps carries their authority into the clouds of heaven. It is not so with the Bonapartists. There is, indeed, a Napoleonic legend, but the Second Empire, like the First, boasted to be an organized democracy; and the pretensions of the Prince Imperial do not rest on the hypothesis of some right to which the assent of the people is demanded, but on the ground that in his person, and under the organization of which he would be the head, the supremacy of the will of the people would be proclaimed and established. The Empire is thus put forward, like the Republic, as a form of democratic organization; and if it is ever re-established, it will be because the French people prefer it to the alternative offered for their acceptance. It cannot be denied that a quarter of a century ago they did most deliberately testify their preference of the Imperial system. When Louis Napoleon was elected in opposition to General Cavaignac, the choice of the electors was perfectly free. They rejected representative of Republicanism, a man who had proved his sincerity and his worth, and they accepted in his stead an aspirant who had at that time nothing to recommend him except that he was the inheritor of Imperialist traditions. Candid men, while regretting the vote that re-established the Empire, must acknowledge that it was in the main a free vote. The reality of the preference exhibited in the first election of Louis Napoleon cannot be disputed; and for many years he consolidated the power his name first gave him. Under him, if not on account of him, France became materially prosperous, and for some eighteen years the pride of the nation was gratified by the rank he held in the European system. His final disastrous collapse and the ignominy he brought upon France made him for a time an object of popular execration, but it would be rash to conclude that the memory of the brighter side of his rule may not revive, and his son be called back to France to set up once more a golden image in which the Democracy may worship itself.

The chances of the Empire depend upon the sobriety of the Republic which will certainly be first put upon its trial. If through its faults or its misfortunes the Republic should decline into anarchy and confusion, the advantage it now has in comparison with the Empire will be lost. It may still be remembered, though not so keenly as at first, that the Second Empire ended in the humiliation and spoliation of France, but it will be said the Republic offers no immunity from disasters and has lapsed into degradation through its inherent weakness. If the day should ever come when this may be truly spoken, the opportunity of the Prince Imperial will not be far off. The moral for those who wish to prevent this consummation is that they must study to maintain the sobriety of Republican Government under all temptations to swerve from it. The worst enemies of the Republic are not those assailants who endeavour to discredit it with their wild aspersions, but the men affecting to be its most ardent disciples, who recklessly expose its moderation to suspicion. The Republic thus requires to be vindicated from M. Rochefort, not from M. Paul de Cassagnac. The latter might say what he pleases, and his accusations would recoil upon himself, if men like the former did not give them colour and plausibility. The especial danger in such circumstances is that men of cautious moderation are apt to desert the standard which is dishonoured by evil association, instead of resolving more strenuously to abide by it and redeem it from such degradation. A good cause is abandoned because among its professed supporters are men with whom we do not like to be confounded. It is to be hoped that the Conservative Republicans of France will be saved from this weakness, and that they will have their reward in seeing the cause by which they abide more and more firmly rooted in the hearts of the French people.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

MORE EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE CONVICT KURR.

AT Bow-street Police-court, on the 16th August, the charge of conspiracy against John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, and William Palmer, Chief Inspectors of Scotland-yard, and Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, of Argyll-street, was resumed before Sir James Ingham.

The interest in the case remains undiminished. Both ends of the street were blocked by police in the morning; but, notwithstanding, large crowds gathered to see the different counsel arrive, remaining throughout the day. All the passages of the court were also crowded, while inside every bit of standing room was occupied by persons apparently of good position.

Before the prisoners had been put in the dock.

Mr. Beard, solicitor, said—I appear here on behalf of a gentleman whose name was introduced on the last occasion, during the cross-examination of Kurr. That witness made allusion to a man of the name of Sawyer, described as clerk to a firm of solicitors at the West-end. In the course of his evidence he alleged that there was an arrangement between him and Froggatt.

Mr. Williams—Sir James, I must object to any statement being made in the midst of my cross-examination.

Sir James Ingham—I am afraid there is nothing before the Court on which I can hear you.

Mr. Beard—Surely it is rather unfair to shut out the explanation of a man who cannot be heard.

Mr. Williams—I must object to this in the middle of my cross-examination. At the end you may state what you please.

Mr. Abrams, clerk to Mr. Goatley, solicitor—Sir, I appear here for Superintendent Walker, who has been in the force for forty years, and has been for a long time attached to the Royal Palace, and whose name has been mentioned, to repudiate the fictitious statement of the convict Kurr that he ever gave him money. He never even heard of him in his life.

Mr. Williams—I must protest against this, Sir. If these people would only have a small modicum of patience this will be explained without hearing from anybody

Mr. Abrams—Very kind, I am sure.

Mr. Williams—The name of Walker is like the name Williams; there are a great many in the world, and the first question I shall ask the witness is, "What Walker are you alluding to?"

Mr. Wontner—I was about to make a statement, Sir, on behalf of Inspector Clarke, but after what you have stated I will refrain from doing so.

Mr. Abrams—When Mr. Williams has finished, will you hear my friend Mr. Beard and myself?

Sir James Ingham—I really cannot say.

Mr. Williams—The solicitor who instructs me has asked me to give notice to the Treasury to produce on this occasion the original statements made in writing by Kurr. Of course, Sir James, you will see my object. Kurr has stated that as early as the middle of June he gave certain information to the Treasury with regard to Clarke.

Mr. Poland—I need hardly say I refuse to produce them. They were written by the witness in the case; they are private documents.

Mr. Williams—I don't require any apology. You refuse to produce them?

Mr. Poland—Certainly.

Kurr was then put in the box.

Mr. Williams—On the last occasion you gave me the names of certain officers—Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Clarke, and two Walkers. Now, there are several officers of that name in the police force. Be kind enough to tell me which Walkers they are?—Walker, of Dover, and Walker, of Edinburgh.

They are not in the Metropolitan Police at all?—No.

And Yollan—what police force is he in?—Edinburgh.

Hay?—Edinburgh.

Wilson?—Glasgow.

Deacon?—Deacon is dismissed. He was at Glasgow. Both Deacon and Wilson have been since dismissed.

The last name you gave me is that of Charles Bailey. I suppose since you were here you have not seen the newspapers?—I have not.

Does it surprise you that he has written, denying in toto that he has had anything to do with you at all?—It would not surprise me.

Do you still adhere to your statement that he was in your pay—that you bribed him?—Most positively. Indirectly you asked me.

Oh, quite right, indirectly. Now, he indignantly repudiates and denies that statement. What sums did you say you gave him?—15*l.* a week.

Extending from when to when?—(After a pause)—I cannot give you the dates, but I can show you how to fix them.

Well, we are not particular to a week at such exorbitant terms. Give us within a week or a month; that will do.—The first money was given to him about December, 1875.

And the last?—(A pause.) About you know?—The last money he received was about the time of the application for a summons against the Parcels Company, before the Lord Mayor.

The summons to the London Parcels Delivery Company to give up the packages of money and so forth in connection with the Murray and Walter's fraud?—That's it.

Can you tell me about how many weeks you paid him this 15*l.* a week?—As near as I can tell you, about six weeks. Perhaps eight.

What for?—To supply us with information.

In connection with what?—Murray and Walter's fraud.

Did he then from time to time supply you with that information?—He did.

Mr. Poland—You say you—you personally.

Mr. Williams—I really must protest. I assure you I won't be prolix, but I must ask you not to interrupt. It puts me out terribly.

Mr. Poland—I must interfere when you say "you."

Mr. Williams—You say you supplied him with money?—That's right.

And in return for that you received information in connection with the fraud?—From the person who handed him the money.

Exactly (Mr. Poland making some observation). Really you have a strange desire to interrupt. Now I must ask you to whom did you give money to hand to Bailey to bribe him?—A man named Krampowhiski, a Pole.

Who is he?—A private inquiry man.

Where?—I don't know where he lives now.

Where did you meet him?—At the office of Montagu and Co., in Gresham house, at Meiklejohn's house——

When? be careful now about dates?—I am going to give you the exact date if you will allow me. It was within a month of Meiklejohn's taking his new house in the South Lambeth-road.

That is not a date at all.—I can't go nearer.

Come, your memory is excellent on some points, as you will find by-and-bye. What month was it you saw Krampowhiski at Meiklejohn's house?—I am not able to——. Perhaps I can, on consideration, if I have time.

You have had plenty of time for consideration.

Mr. Poland—You must take his answer.

Mr. Williams—You have no right to interfere with the witness, and if you do I simply won't go on. Once more, for the tenth time, I must ask you to be quiet. (To witness): Did you ever see Bailey personally on the matter?—I did not.

How do you know he received the money?—Only by receiving such information in return.

You mean such information as could only come from Bailey?—Yes; I am assured of it.

And by that information you were enabled to elude justice—or perhaps you don't call it justice—to prevent your arrest?—Yes.

Were these the only sums that Bailey received, you say?—That is all, as far as I am concerned. Of course, I don't know——

You have yourself to answer for, and only yourself.—That is all.

Who were connected with you in that particular fraud of Walters and Murray?—Benson, Krampowhiski——

Montagu?—And Montagu.

Why don't you tell us. I am obliged to help you?—A man named Godfrey; Leath, Trevelli.

Now in penal servitude. Who of these persons was aware, as you say, of the payment of this money to Bailey?—I would not be sure whether Benson was aware of it; Walters, myself, and Krampowhiski.

Do you wish to add any more of the names you have given us of the police, or have you given the whole?—I don't remember any more.

Who is Joe?—You asked me that last week.

I know. Who is Joe?—The Countess de Goncourt. It was the name used between Murray and my brother. It was not much used by us.

You swear that, do you?—I swear it most positively. You will find three names were used—Joe, Cowdry, and Forbes.

Do you know of any other Joe?—I do not.

Subsequent to your conviction?—I do not. That I swear.

You don't know the meaning of "Don't let Joe commit perjury, as they are sure to 'smug' them?—I do not. I remember something in a letter to Street in reference to ten minutes a day. I remember something to that effect, but not those words.

I will read it to you again?—Yes, do; you read it last week.

"Remember, your home is broken up; all your money goes for law, and no opportunity of seeing your wife and children. Ten minutes a day, and that you want for your defence." Do you remember writing that—I remember the words "ten minutes a day for the defence."

Do you remember writing that in a letter to Street?—I would not swear it was to Street, but I remember writing it.

Have you any doubt about it?—I think not.

That you sent out of Newgate clandestinely?—No; it was out of the House of Detention.

Did you write to any one else than your wife from the House of Detention?—Yes.

To whom?—To Street, Colkett, and Meiklejohn.

Out of the House of Detention?—Yes

Who else? Did you write to Clarke at all?—No.

Picquot?—No; Benson wrote to Picquot. I cannot remember any more.

These letters were written clandestinely and sent out clandestinely?—I don't know whether you call them clandestine.

These letters were written clandestinely from the prison?—I don't know what you call clandestinely

How did you get the letters out?—There were several ways.

How did you do it?—You can open the cell door if you know how.

There is a magistrate here (Sir John Heron Maxwell). Perhaps you will tell how?—Yes. When you return from the chapel each prisoner is supposed to shut his own door, and if he pushes the bolt out before he closes the door, and then leans his back against the door as hard as he can, when the warder tries it he thinks it is closed, and then when the visitors come round at twelve o'clock you can pass the letter out. (Laughter.)

That is the way in which you conveyed your letters out?—I had other ways.

What were those other ways?—There is perforated zinc where you see visitors, and you can write small letters, roll them very small, and pass them through the holes. (Laughter). Then, again, each prisoner is allowed an egg-spoon, and by passing the end of it under the trap you can open it. Mine would not open so, but Benson's did.

Is there any other way?—Yes, and that is getting a friend to come as a solicitor, and then you can have an interview with him, and give him what you like. (Laughter.)

The officials were not aware of what you were doing?—No.

Did you avail yourself of any of those ways in the House of Detention?—Yes.

Which?—The solicitor was one. (Smiling.)

I now take you to Newgate. How did you do it there?—I had no occasion.

Will you swear you never passed a letter out of Newgate?—I will not swear I did not. I used to send my communications out in the form of a letter headed "Solicitor's Instructions."

Do you mean to say your solicitors connived at that?—Let me explain.

Is that what you mean?—Put your question again.

Do you mean to say you wrote out statements headed "Instructions for solicitor," and passed them out to other persons by your solicitor who had access to you?—I do.

How many times did you avail yourself of that ingenious device?—I could not say how many times, because the letters towards the finish would relate to the defence. I don't know what constitutes a clandestine letter.

Oh, don't you? About how many times did you pass out letters?—About ten times.

To whom did you say you gave those documents—do you mean to say you gave them to Mr. Humphreys?—Yes and to his clerk.

Do you swear to Mr. Humphreys?—I do.

And that is as true as the rest of the story you have told us?—Yes.

What did you mean by telling me on Saturday you had written a letter to Street, and given it to Penn, a warder

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of Newgate, do take out ?—I told you I doubted it. It might be so to get.

Is Fenn a warder of Newgate ?—He was.

Can you recollect having a conversation with Fenn as to taking anything out of Newgate ?—Most of my conversation was about conveying something in.

Did you have any conversation with Fenn about passing letters out ?—No ; I think not.

Have you ever said you bribed the officials at Newgate ?—I have said Benson did.

To do what ?—To pass letters between Benson and me, and the other prisoners as well.

Did a number of letters pass between you and Benson, Bale, and Kurr ?—Yes.

Through the channels you have told us of ? By means of the warders ?—In some cases.

Did you bribe the warders ?—Benson did.

Who used to bring you letters ?—Fenn.

Yes. Who else ?—I don't remember.

Your memory is excellent, and you recollect the name of Meiklejohn often enough. Now, who else was there ?—Jacobs.

You don't remember any one else ?—No.

Were those letters sent before your conviction or after ?—Before ; Benson left the prison the day after.

We have heard that you thought it easy to escape from a police-court ; of course, you did not attempt to escape from Newgate ?—I did not.

What were the interesting documents you sent out ?—Principally with a view of getting somebody to go over to France to settle the prosecution with the Comtesse de Goncourt. It was concocting a scheme to settle the case. They might also be about some other things.

What were they ? You are getting very uneasy. Why don't you tell us ?—I have told you one.

You have told us one thing which was an absurdity ?—Perhaps the other will be more absurd.

Give us the opportunity of judging ?—About engaging counsel for the defence. (Laughter.)

That is more interesting. What else ?—About introducing tobacco into the prison.

I will give you this one more opportunity. Do I understand you to say, upon your oath, that Mr. Humphreys conveyed those documents out of the gaol himself ?—Mr. Humphreys and his clerk.

I will have it. Did Mr. Humphreys himself ?—Yes.

I have given you every opportunity, you know. These documents, let it be understood, were headed "Solicitor's instructions ?"—I know.

They were to be given to somebody outside ?—They were. A copy was to be made and given to the person.

And who was the person ?—Colkett.

I was asking you about Joe. Do you know a man named Tew ?—Yes ; he is a detective.

Have you ever said that you bribed him ?—No, I have never done so. I have never given him money—only whiskey. I know the Bluecoat Boy public-house, the Angel, and the Peacock.

Have you ever met Tew there ?—I should think at all.

What for ?—Chatting there. I have met him casually at those places. He lives within fifty yards. I should think I have met him two or three hundred times.

Casually ?—Yes.

That you swear ?—Yes ; as a rough guess.

It had nothing whatever to do with the Goncourt fraud ?—No, it had not ; or any other fraud. I have met him and talked on other topics, but avoided those.

Were you in the habit of going into public-houses in the Kingsland-road ?—No.

Where do you say Tew lives ?—In the Marquis-road.

He was a neighbour of yours ?—I told you so.

Have you not met him frequently at public-houses in the Kingsland road ?—I have not.

Used he to dine with you ?—He has done so.

Frequently ?—(After a pause.) Not frequently.

What do you call frequently ?—Perhaps six or seven times.

And yet he was perfectly unacquainted with your proceedings ?—He might have formed a good guess. (Laughter.)

But you say that so far as any intimation from you was concerned he was perfectly unacquainted with your proceedings as to this or any other fraud ?—No, I do not say that.

Well, what do you say ?—I say he did know of other frauds.

You just now said he did not.—You asked me if I had bribed him in other frauds.

What others ?—When Meiklejohn had the warrant.

It's always Meiklejohn. Will you leave him alone for a moment ? What fraud did Tew know you were connected with ?—The fraud in Edinburgh.

Which ?—When Meiklejohn gave him the warrant.

Will you tell us which fraud, and leave Meiklejohn out for a minute ?—Gardner and Co.

Anything else ?—Yes. Walters and Murray.

You swear he being a near neighbour of yours and dining with you that you never received any information from him ?—He never could give me any. (Laughter.)

You never received any ?—No.

Although you were on the most intimate terms with him ?—Yes, and all the division.

But I think you have your favourites ?—Yes.

Mr. Poland—What do you mean by all the division ?

Mr. Williams—Wait a minute, please. You say you have exhausted the names, and that Tew was not amongst the number ?—No.

He never received any money from you, either directly or indirectly ?—He did not.

Have you ever said that you bribed a man named Allingham ? Come, do wake up.—I have not said so.

And you never did bribe him ?—No, I did not.

And he has never given you any information ?—Never.

You know whom I mean ?—Perfectly well.

Were you in the habit of meeting Allingham ?—Yes, very frequently.

He was a "favourite" of yours then ?—No, he was not.

Then how did you meet him ?—I could not help it. He used to frequent my house. I have seen him besides that at the houses you named.

You met there casually ?—Yes ; because it was his beat.

Was it your beat, too ?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Where else did you see him ?—I could name 20 houses in the neighbourhood where I have met him.

Did he use to dine with you, too ?—I don't remember his doing so.

He never gave you any information ?—No, he did not.

And you never gave him any money ?—No.

You met and simply conversed on the topics of the day—carefully avoiding any illusion to these frauds ?—Very carefully. (Laughter.)

We will now go back to where we left off on Saturday. You remember the alibi you said was so crooked. Do you remember when Clarke said he would consult his book ?—Yes.

You listened to his evidence ?—Yes.

With considerable attention, no doubt ?—Quite right, sir.

Did you hear, "I have now referred to my office diary—what we call the case-book" ?—Words to that effect.

I am reading from the shorthand notes. "I was on duty on the 31st of August at Sandown Races, and saw William Kurr." Do you remember that ?—I don't remember his seeing me (laughing).

Do you remember his stating that ?—I do.

Was that statement false ?—Yes.

And was it given after the message you had sent to Clarke by Colkett the night before ?—I cannot recollect.

You sent to Colkett ?—Yes.

And was it not the morning after you sent to Colkett that you heard Clarke make the statement ?—Yes.

Did you hear him go on to say, "I cannot tell at what part of the day, but he came to me to complain that some one he had objected to had gone into Tattersall's ring ?"—I heard him say that.

"As he was not a member. I said there were plenty of men who are not members, and he said 'Why should I not be able to come in ?' "—I remember that.

Was that all false ?—Yes.

Then Clarke invented that story for the purpose of serving you ?—Certainly he did.

You have told us that was an invention ?—It was an invention about the 31st of August, but a conversation took place on another occasion, and at my suggestion it was fixed for the 31st of August.

If there is an entry in Clarke's book that he saw you at Sandown on the 31st of August, that is false ?—Yes ; but I don't believe it was so entered.

Why ?—Because Clarke never said so.

What message did you send to Clarke by Colkett ?—I said, "Ask Clarke if he remembers seeing me at Sandown."

Now, can you say that that message was sent after he had been placed in the witness-box ?—I don't know whether it was after.

You have sworn it was, more than once ?—I might have sent the message before Clarke was put in the box.

You said when Clarke went into the witness-box that he had not been communicated with. How can you tell—you were in gaol ?—I could communicate when I was in the box. I was told by Colkett or some one else.

Do you say that you heard him in the witness-box say that if he looked at his case-book he could tell whether it was the 31st of August ?—Yes.

And you mean to say that after that you communicated with him ?—I don't know whether it was before.

Did you know he was going to say it was the 31st of August ?—Yes, because he said I met Kurr.

Then it was a lie when he said he met you on the 31st of August ?—Yes. I know he meant to consult his book to see if he was there, because there was a possibility of his not being there at all on that day.

You have no doubt now about his committing perjury to help you ?—I have no doubt that he would have stated it to help me if he had been sure that he was there himself.

So that in point of fact he wanted to look at his book to see whether he was at Sandown before he stated that he saw you there ?—Quite so.

You saw pretty well what was passing in Clarke's mind ?—Yes, from his face and his statement.

Have you had much experience in alibis ?—No.

Can you tell us when this interesting conversation about Tattersall's ring took place with Clarke ?—At some other meeting, perhaps six months before, and perhaps three. It might have been either at Sandown or at Epsom.

Mr. Williams—Or at Jericho, or never at all.

It was subsequently fixed by Clarke, at Sandown, on the 31st August ?—It was fixed by me.

And endorsed by Clarke ?—Yes.

A man named Wiggins was called as a witness ?—Yes.

Was his evidence "crooked," as you said your alibi was ?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that this veterinary surgeon came there to tell the truth ?—He was deceived.

By whom ?—By me.

But you were in Newgate ?—I was. He went to Sandown in the July meeting, but not in August.

He said he drove down with you, and that he met you at the Angel on the 31st August ?—Yes.

That was untrue ?—It was.

Was it true that he went with you to Sandown in June ?—Yes. I do not recollect whether he met me at the Angel or not.

But he was very particular about the hour, because you were supposed to be at Flintoff's at the time ?—That is so.

He remembered it was ten minutes past nine o'clock when he met you. Was that true ?—No.

Where were you then ?—At home.

Did you go to Flintoff's ?—Yes ; but not at the time he said.

How did you get him to come and swear this that was not true ?—I wrote to him.

How did you get him to come and swear this when it was not true ? How did you manage that when you were in Newgate ?—We can arrange things in Newgate.

Yes, but I want to know how you did it ?—I got a letter out.

Who took it out ?—A man named Hood, who passed as a solicitor.

Oh, then did you concoct a solicitor for the purpose ?—Yes.

Did Hood come into gaol representing himself to be a solicitor ?—Yes.

At your instigation ?—Yes.

He was not a solicitor at all ?—No.

Nor a solicitor's clerk ?—No.

Then perhaps you will be good enough to tell us what he was ?—I am afraid I can't.

Or where he is ?—I am afraid I cannot tell you that.

How did you get this fictitious letter out ?—I arranged it myself. He came of his own free will to the House of Detention.

What did he represent himself to be ?—He came there as a visitor.

And then it was suggested by you that he should come as a solicitor ?—Yes.

Was it through him that you conveyed the letter to the veterinary surgeon ?—I won't swear it was through him. I may have handed it to the veterinary surgeon myself as I stood in the dock.

Did you not intend to set up an alibi as a defence before Clarke went into the box ?—I would not say that ; but certainly it was not before the commencement of the case.

Before the opening of the case at the Central Criminal Court you had no idea of the alibi ?—No ; nor was my brief prepared for that.

When did the idea of an alibi first occur to you ?—I think it was at the time when Clarke was in the witness-box.

Was it on your hearing Clarke swore about the 31st of August what was untrue that you determined to support that by other evidence ?—Yes.

Did that clench it ?—Yes.

And then you put yourself in communication, through the pseudo solicitor Hood, with the veterinary surgeon ?—I won't say it came through him ; perhaps it came through myself.

You told him what he was to swear ?—I wrote down what he was to swear.

And he swore accordingly ?—He did. (Laughter.)

Was that done from his natural affection for you ?—Yes.

No fee or reward ?—None.

It was done entirely to oblige you ?—Yes.

He must have been a very great friend indeed ?—He was. (Laughter.)

Well, now, the next witness who was called to support the alibi was another Mr. Clark. You remember him ?—Yes.

He lives in Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, and is the proprietor of the Crown Brewery ?—Yes.

He was very particular about time, too, you know. He swore to seeing you and Wiggins on the 31st of August, between nine and ten, on the road to Sandown ?—Yes.

That was false ?—Yes.

How did you communicate with him ?—Well, it all went out in the one document.

Then you wrote down what you wanted him to swear ?—I wrote to remind him that we, Wiggins and myself, had called at a place of meeting in Sandown-park.

You did not tell him what date to give ?—No. I said, "Perhaps you may remember my telling you the day Caramel won."

Did you tell him to swear that he saw you at Sandown on the 31st of August ?—That was so.

Did he not also swear that at that time he had got a black mare that was under Wiggins's treatment ?—Yes.

Was that to be the reason why he remembered the day and the hour ?—I do not recollect that.

He came, of course, out of regard for you to swear this under you direction ?—I did not have any communication with him at all.

Who did ?—Wiggins.

Wiggins got him to give evidence ?—I suppose so.

Did you know him before Clarke ?—Yes.

Were you friendly with him ?—Not particularly.

Then if the came to oblige anybody, it was not you but Wiggins ?—Yes.

Do you remember Richard Rowe, the trainer of horses at Tadworth ?—Tadworth—yes.

He once had the distinction, I believe, of training race-horses for you ?—Yes. (Laughter.)

Do you remember his swearing that he went to Sandown with you on the 31st of August ?—Yes.

That was also "crooked ?"—Yes.

How did you get at him ?—Through my written instructions.

Did you write out what he was to say ?—In the same letter.

He was to swear up of the mark of what the others had sworn ?—I did not put it in that way.

How did you put it ?—I asked him if he remembered about Caramel winning.

It was fixed by Caramel again ?—Yes, they all had Caramel. (Laughter.)

Whom did you communicate with ?—I was in the same letter. He had been served with a subpœna to give some different evidence—that he saw me at my stables, and that was truthful.

He had been subpœned to give truthful evidence, but was afterwards to give evidence, that was false ?—Yes.

The false evidence was the ground upon which you built you alibi ?—Yes.

Was he to come out of affection for you to give this evidence ?—Yes, he was an affectionate witness. (Laughter.)

Now you have said you had not quite made up your mind about the alibi till Clarke gave the evidence. Do you remember Flintoff being called back by Mr. Sarjent Parry for the purpose of fixing the date the 31st of August ?—I remember the judge calling him back. I remember his being put in the box a second time, and asked to fix particularly the date 31st of August.

By your counsel—at your request ?—Yes.

Had you an idea of an alibi then ?—That was after Clarke was sworn.

And it struck you, I suppose, if Flintoff fixed the 31st of August, and Clarke had sworn to it, you were safe as regards an alibi ?—I thought Clarke was as likely to be believed as Flintoff.

But you expected him to commit perjury ?—I thought the jury would believe him.

Another of your friends was James Griffin, who kept the Red Lion, at Tadworth, and he swore he saw you on the 31st of August at the White Lion ?—Yes.

And that was false ?—Yes.

How did you get at him ?—"Caramel." (Laughter.)

Do you remember his swearing he had a bet with you on that occasion ?—No.

If he swore that, was it true ?—No, it was not true.

I think now we have exhausted the alibi. You have told us that Price was a real honest bona fide witness ?—Yes, he was.

What do you say about Langdon ?—The bank clerk ?

He said that certain letters were not in your handwritidg ?—His evidence was true.

And the letters produced and relied upon by the Treasury as being in your writing were not in your writing ?—No.

Did you hear Chabot give his evidence ?—Yes.

And his evidence was all wrong ?—Yes ! and there were others wrong in the handwriting evidence.

I don't know whether you remember the letters fixed upon. (To Mr. Poland)—I want "P and S I."

What do you say about those (handing two documents to witness)—are they in your handwriting ?—Yes.

Did you hear Langdon swear at your trial that to the best of his belief they were not in your handwriting ?—I am not sure that they are. I would not positively swear it.

The documents were again handed to Kurr, who, after carefully examining them, said he believed they were in his handwriting, but they might possibly be in his brother's.

Now, I want to know did you hear Langdon swear that to the best of his belief they were not your writing ?—I did.

(Handing in two letters). Whose writing are those in ?—Street's ; they are written in his back hand.

One of them is, I see, a letter written to Bryden at Edinburgh altering the French proofs in connection with the Goncourt frauds ?—No, it is not, it had to do with the Cuthbert fraud.

Was that subsequent to the Goncourt fraud ?—Yes.

And the second letter refers to the same transaction ?—Yes. They are both in Street's handwriting. Mr. Langdon was right about them.

The witness here recognised two envelopes which were handed to him as being in his writing. Cross-examination continued : Heard Langdon swear that he saw no resemblance to my handwriting in them. This was true, as the writing was disguised. Heard him say that several cheques had passed through his hands, and that he was well acquainted with my handwriting. If anything was wrong in Langdon's evidence, believes it was the result of mistake. The same remark applies to all the evidence given at the trial as to handwriting. That evidence was more correct than the prosecution.

Mr. Williams—Before I go to another branch, do I understand you that you were not to pay any one for your alibi in any way ?—Yes.

It was all to be done out of good will and fellowship ?—Yes.

How long ago is it that you say you first became acquainted with Meiklejohn ?—1871, or 1872.

Did you know Clarke at that time ?—No, I don't know whether I knew Palmer then. I knew Palmer first at the time of the Oxford murder.

(Palmer here remarked that that murder was on the 10th July, 1872.)

When did you first become acquainted with Clarke ?—In September, 1875.

That was your first acquaintance with him at all ?—The first to speak of.

How long after September, 1875, was it that he received money from you or your associiates ?—He received money before that.

Attend to my question. How long after 1875 ?—About twelve months.

But you say he received money before ?—Yes.

And you knew him by reputation ?—Yes.

From whom had Clarke received money before 1875 ?—Benson.

In connection with what ?—The Walters and Murray fraud.

When did Benson first know him ?—About May, 1875.

How soon after that did he receive money in connection with the Walters and Murray fraud ?—In July or August.

In a letter dated June 27, 1875, alleged to have come from Meiklejohn, the question is asked—"How did the 'Old Chieftain' come to speak of 'Countryman' as a blockhead again ?" " Who is the 'old chieftain ?'—Clarke.

Did you know him by any other name ?—He did have another nickname, but I cannot call it to mind at the moment.

Did Clarke know what he was called ?—No.

It was a name given to him in his absence ?—Yes.

Send me a paper with Chieftain registered in it :" what did you say that means ?—I cannot tell you for certain what it means.

But where the word "Chieftain" is used it has some reference to Clarke ?—Yes.

In a letter dated 22nd Sept., I find this—"Dear Bill,—Enclosed you will find a letter for W. I have had a long letter from Poodle, and he has written C.' Who does "C." mean ?—Clarke.

"I have had a long letter from Poodle, and he has written C. very strongly. You can let Poodle have the idea just as you think fit." What had "Poodle" written "C." very strongly about ?—I think it was about a vacancy which was caused in Scotland-yard by the death of Inspector Pay ; or it might have been the subsequent vacancy in the case of Davy.

"I have a letter from Poodle, in which he says he expects a letter from Chieftain saying the matter would be settled in my favour. I told him the matter was settled in my favour." That refers to Clarke also ?—Yes.

When did you write that ?—In June.

Where were you ?—In Newgate.

After trial ?—Yes.

Now I want what was attached to that letter. There is a charming freshness about it, and I want you to look at it. When did you write that ?—In June.

Where ?—In Newgate, after my trial.

Had you given information to the Treasury about Clarke ?—I think not. I would not swear. I could not recollect for the moment.

Then you originally did not implicate Clarke ?—I left the name in blank.

When did you first implicate him by name ?—In July.

He was an afterthought, then. You did not intend to include him at first, then ?—Yes.

Then why did you not ?—Because I thought that possibly I should not be believed.

Oh, don't be frightened on that score. Who did you include in your first statement ?—Meiklejohn.

Yes, of course ; you usually tell us that. Who else ?—Druscovich, Palmer.

Was that all ?—That's all.

In your first statement you did not include Clarke ?—I did not.

But in the month of July you unburthened yourself as to Clarke ?—I gave the name in blank. I wrote a history of the case, leaving Clarke's name out. I said, for instance, that a letter was sent to the Bridge of Allan by a detective.

Were you not asked who it was ?—I was.

Did you say? —I did not.

Why ?—Because I thought I should not be believed.

Was that your only reason ?—That's all.

You thought you would be believed as to the others, but not as to Clarke ?—Yes.

Were you pressed ?—No, because there was no occasion. I said, "As soon as I have a certain letter to confirm my statement I can give the name of the person."

What letter? —The photograph of a letter. I knew it was in existence.

Afterwards you found out the existence of that letter ?—No, I did not.

Then what do you mean ?—What I say.

Subsequently you gave information of the name before finding the photograph ?—I did.

What made you change your mind ?—I thought there was sufficient evidence for me to be believed.

Are you not surprised not to see him there (pointing to the dock) ?—Not at all. I might be able to give the Treasury sufficient evidence to convince them I was speaking the truth without it being evidence.

That is why you gave it ?—It might not be evidence against him in the dock.

Be kind enough to leave me to deal with the evidence. Was that your reason ?—Yes.

You don't suppose there is sufficient now ?—Of what ? Evidence ?—I leave the evidence to you. (Laughter.)

You think there is sufficient now, do you ?—I don't know whether the Treasury have succeeded in finding certain portions.

You think there is no corroboration of your statement ?—I think there is a great deal. (Laughter.)

You think so, and you are not surprised not to see him there ?—I don't know whether there is sufficient.

So that in point of fact you think the Treasury do not believe a single syllable of what you say, except where you are corroborated ?—I did not say that.

Is that your opinion that the Treasury only believe your statements where they are amply corroborated ?—I have no choice at all. They can do what they please.

I dare say you think they are quite right ?—Very likely.

This was written in the month of June. Let me read it: "It has now struck me what the letter refers to. It is the vacancy at Scotland-yard at the death of Inspector Pay. Benson said he would bring his influence to bear, and write Meiklejohn that he had a letter from one of the chief inspectors, and he recommended him for the vacancy. But by this letter it appears to me that Meiklejohn is calling his attention to the lie, for he says C. recommended D. C., I presume, means Clarke."

Why did you write in that tender way ? Why not say at once "C. means Clarke ?—Because I had not such a choice of words as you have.

When you wrote that did you intend to implicate Clarke ?—It has nothing to do with implication.

Question repeated.—I did.

"C., I presume, means Clarke, and D. Davey, the latter of whom obtained the vacancy. It is untrue that Benson has had a letter from—"

Where is the rest of this ? I call for it please.—I can finish it for you.

How much more did you write ?—Not a great deal, or it would be on the back of this page.

Has that been torn ?—Apparently.

You don't know what has become of the rest ?—I know why it has been torn off.

Can you tell me why it is not finished ?—It was finished, but it has been torn off.

By whom ?—I presume by the Treasury.

What do you mean by the Treasury ?—One of the solicitors. The portion torn off was cancelled.

By whom ?—By me, because I was under the impression it referred to the Pay vacancy, and not to the Davey. I guess that, but it does not require much to guess it. I can see the mark where I cancelled it.

Where is the finishing part ?—That was overleaf, I suppose, and was torn off. Perhaps you will allow me to look at the letter that was attached to this.

[The letter was here handed by Mr. Poland to the witness, who read it.]

Mr. Williams—Can you finish it now ?—No.

I thought not. I understand you to say that there is no document in existence showing that you ever paid any money to Clarke ?—I am not aware of any.

No document ever passed between you relating to money ?—None.

Every letter that Clarke sent you, except those mentioned, was given back to him ?—I have named all the letters, and given the history of them.

No letter is in existence then ?—A photograph of one is.

From whom to whom ?—Clarke to Walters.

When did you see it last ?—When I gave it him back.

When did you last see the photograph ?—Not since Meiklejohn gave it me.

What did you do with it ?—I don't recollect. No doubt I put it among my papers.

You don't know whether it is in existence or not ?—Not that identical photograph. I know that one is in existence in the hands of the Treasury.

What is the purport of that letter ?—"Dear Sir,—Meet me this evening and bring this letter with you."

That is in Clarke's handwriting ?—Yes.

You say the Treasury have that letter ?—They have a photograph of it.

How do you know ?—Mr. Thomas, one of the solicitors, told me. I asked him if they had found a photograph of a letter of Clarke's and he said "Yes."

Where ?—He did not say where.

Did you ask him where he found it ?—I did not.

You say I am a judge of evidence, but do you call that corroboration ?—In that instance, yes.

I ask you, not in that instance, do you call that corroboration ?—I do, indeed.

Was that the corroboration you were waiting for before you accused Clarke ?—Yes.

Was it in consequence of that that you gave up the name of Clarke ?—I believe I gave it up a day previous. It was either a day previous or a day after.

Who had the letter photographed ?—Either Meiklejohn or Mitchell. There were six or seven photographs taken at the same time. At least there were more than two.

What became of the original letter ?—Meiklejohn gave it to me and I gave it to Clarke.

Did you tell him you had had it photographed ?—(With a smile) No.

Walters had nothing to do with having it photographed ?—No.

Who got it from Walters ? Meiklejohn ?—Yes.

I thought you would say so.—It was either Meiklejohn or Mitchell. He got it from Walters indirectly.

Why did you keep the photograph ?—I had a perfect right to keep it.

Why did you keep it, sir : don't be ashamed of it ?—I kept it because one day Clarke might turn round. (Laughter.)

And then you had got his letter ?—Yes.

Now, that was very cruel after the alibi, wasn't it ? (Laughter.)—If you think so.

He did not hesitate to perjure himself for you.—I know. I kept it so that if he rounded on me I could——

If he had not committed that perjury you would not have spared him ?—The perjury had nothing to do with it.

But he served you. I call it serving you to commit perjury for you. Don't you ?—Yes.

Did it strike you you had got his letter when you wanted him to commit perjury for you ?—It did not.

You would not have used it for any purpose against him if he had not consented to commit perjury ?—The perjury had nothing to do with it.

You would not have used that letter if he had refused to support your alibi and you had been convicted ? Eh ?—(After a pause) I don't quite follow you.

Question repeated.—I have told the whole truth.

Would you have used that against him ? is my question. Did not you hold it as a threat over his head ?—Certainly not.

That you swear ?—Most positively. I did not know I had got the photograph at that time.

You kept it in case he "rounded" on you ?—Yes, I held the letter.

In case he ceased to serve you ?—For one reason.

And if he ever ventured to withdraw from the alliance you had got the letter ?—Certainly.

Is that the reason you kept those letters of Meiklejohn's ?—I kept those letters because I knew he kept mine.

You had no purpose to serve in keeping them ?—Only a general purpose.

What ?—That I keep every person's letters.

Do you mean to say they were kept for no other purpose whatever ?—Yes ; they were kept for a purpose.

What ?—If he ever denied that he had been in my pay I could prove it.

Now, is there one single word about pay in any of these letters ?—In some of the letters.

In some produced ?—I have not seen them all.

In any of the letters you have given to the Treasury is there any allusion to receiving pay ?—Most certainly there is. I don't know whether the Treasury have got them all.

Where did you keep those letters ?—In a box.

Where ?—All manner of places.

What places ?—Sometimes at a railway station, sometimes at my own house, and sometimes at the house of a friend.

So you dodged them about from place to place ?—I had to dodge about. (Laughter.) Occasionally there would be a search-warrant out.

Where were the letters when you were given into custody ?—To the best of my belief, in my house.

In a box ?—Underneath the boards.

Where ?—29, Marquis-road.

What room ?—The front bedroom.

Did anyone besides you know they were there ?—I think not at the time.

Were all the letters you had of Meiklejohn's underneath the boards ?—No.

Were any of them ?—Yes ; I believe those the Treasury have got.

Anything else ?—Yes ; a lot of other papers.

Have the Treasury got those too ?—I think not.

I think not too. Where are the others you say you have got ?—I do not know.

When did you last see them ?—When I put them under the boards.

I am talking of those that were not under the boards.—I do not recollect.

That you swear on your solemn oath ?—I do.

And you have not the least idea whether they are in existence ?—Yes ; they are in existence.

Where are they ?—I don't know.

How do you know, then, that they are in existence ?—Because I don't think they would be destroyed.

You know where they are ?—I know where I put them. I don't know what has been done with them since I have been in custody.

To whom did you give instructions to give up these letters ?—My wife. I wrote to her to give up all letters labelled "Meiklejohn."

Oh, you had them labelled, had you ?—Yes. (Laughter.)

All ready for use ?—Ready for reference.

You told your wife where to find them ?—No, I did not. I wrote, "Please bring all letters endorsed 'Meiklejohn' to the Treasury."

Did she know where to find them ?—I suppose she was industrious, and looked for them.

Who took the letters from under the boards ?—It would be Colkett or my wife. I told her where to find them.

You have no idea where they went to when taken from under the boards ?—No.

Did you give any direction as to what was to be done with them ?—No.

Where are they now ?—I don't know. I have not had an opportunity of finding them. (Laughter)

If you had an opportunity no doubt they would be forthcoming ?—No doubt.

Do you know how many there are not produced ?—I do not.

Do you know where your wife took them from ?—I do not, except that it was out of town.

Has your wife been here during the inquiry ?—She has not.

At this point the Court adjourned for luncheon.

(To be continued.)

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MR. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got a large STOCK of DRY GRASS or HAY of a Superior sort stacked both at ELPHINSTONE BUNDER and BYCULLA near and opposite to the Victoria Gardens on Sonabae's ground, and wishes to dispose it off at a reasonable rate.

For further particulars please apply to him at his residence opposite to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's, Girgaum, between the hours of 6 and 10 a. m., and after that at the places abovementioned.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.

Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.

Soups in Tins, ready for use.

Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.

Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.

Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.

Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, London and Aberdeen.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness, Rs. 550.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 450.

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A powerful Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs. 550.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.

A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab, "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle, and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS :—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co.	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.	ditto.
BARRIE & Co.,	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.,	Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	" 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" [illegible],000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,258.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,800
Do. 1872..........£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms ; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows :—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :

Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.

Calcutta Office : 6, Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE :—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety to the Assured*, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10—40 per cent.
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0—32 "
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7—24 "

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—" It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,

Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,

Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :—A. R. GORDON, Esq., 3, Dean Lane, Fort.

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